YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,231—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1901.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th April.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

* She will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5095	15th May, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,2[illegible]	1st Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	27th April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th April, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Pliquier	6th June 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "NATAL," Captain Bouis, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COY.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,356 tons will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 30th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay. 19th April, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "COMMILLA." 872 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 4th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 24th April, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1901
,, R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1901
,, SINGAPORE	3,800	E. Pizzarello	15th July, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

Tons. Captains

S.S. INDEPENDENT 2853 26th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	--	--	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office). Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

REFRIGERATORS, ICE BOXES.

KENT'S WELL-KNOWN LONDON MANUFACTURES.

KENT'S ECONOMICAL ICE BOX with glazed Earthenware Tank and Tub, 16" by 13", Rs. 50.

KENT'S BACHELOR'S REFRIGERATOR with Water Tank and Ice Compartment. Lock and Key, 26" by 20", Rs. 120.

KENT'S PORTABLE ICE CHEST, Box Shape with double lid. In four sizes, 22", 27", 33", and 45", Rs. 70 to Rs. 140.

KENT'S PATENT VENTILATED REFRIGERATOR, Box Shape with single lid, 3 sizes, 22", Rs. 108; 27", Rs. 120; and 33", Rs. 162.

KENT'S COLONIAL VENTILATED REFRIGERATOR, Box Shape, single lid, 3 sizes, 20", Rs. 66; 26", Rs. 96; and 31", Rs. 120.

KENT'S MESS or CLUB CABINET REFRIGERATOR, fitted with Water Tank and lined with Patent Metal, standing on Castors. Height 51" by 24" by 20" Rs. 260.

TRAVELLER'S ICE BOXES, 11" to 17", Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 30.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE COOLEST SPOT IN BOMBAY IS GREEN'S NEW RESTAURANT.

APOLLO BUNDER.

BAND EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING FROM 6 TO 8 P.M.

The Spacious Verandahs are close to and facing the Harbour.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, WINES, SPIRITS, ICE-CREAMS and PASTRY AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.

The finest BILLIARD ROOM in the East fitted with four of the latest improved TABLES.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE always on cut.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

VICEREGAL CATERERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF
CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES,
PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,

36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).
KUMMEL.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).
KIRSCHENWASSER.
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.

MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED;
LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS,
ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated
GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

TO TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES
For TRAVELLING BAGS
For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English-made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0	Extra No. 1	,,	2	4
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	,,	2	0
Imperial	,,	4	0	Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Star	,,	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	,,	1	8
Aromatic	,,	2	12	Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	,,	2	8	Extra popular	,,	1	0
Extra	,,	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MELPOMENE, from SHANGHAI and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys can be allowed after the 7 days or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1901.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LD ;
of 105 Victoria Street, London S. W.
BOMBAY.

ANNUAL SALE.—The ANNUAL SALE will take place on the 9th, 10th, and 11th May. 1901. On the first date Ticket Holders only will be admitted.

GENERAL MANAGER,

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of Members to consider the REVISED CLUB RULES, will be held in the Club House, at 5-45 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1901.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.
Bombay 24th April, 1901.

WANTED, a LADY DOCTOR for the POST of the 2nd PHYSICIAN, at the Cama and Allbless Hospitals, &c., on a salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 by an annual increment of Rs. 20. Apply with testimonials to the personal ASSISTANT to the SURGEON GENERAL with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, Bombay, stating previous experience in any Bombay or Mofussil Hospital.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
WANTED.

1. **AN OFFICER** of experience having thorough knowledge of values of Lands and Buildings in Bombay and able to organise and supervise a large staff working under him. Pay Rs. 750 per month.
2. An assistant to the above with similar qualifications who would have to attend Court to give evidence and help generally. Pay Rs. 250 per month.

Both appointments will be probationary for 6 months.

Applications in writing accompanied by copies of certificates as to experience and character to be made to the TRUST ENGINEER, Albert Buildings, Bombay.

None but those whose antecedents will bear the strictest enquiry need apply.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer Bombay Improvement Trust upto 1 P.M. on 2nd May, 1901 for

(1) Construction of roads in 1st Nagpada.
(2) Repairs to certain buildings and roads during 1901-1902.
(3) Supplying Rubber lined canvas hose, brass couplings &c., for fire appliances.

The necessary information as to conditions of contract &c. can be seen at the ENGINEER'S OFFICE between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on any working day.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on FRIDAY. 3rd May, 1901, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business :—

(1) To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1900.
(2) To elect a Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Members of the Committee of the Association for the year 1901, in accordance with Rules V and VI and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON.
Secretary.
Millowners' Association, Bombay. 22nd April 1901.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self and Co-Secretaries.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882
and
In the matter of the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED..........Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell on the 19th day of April, 1901, for confirming a Special Resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rs. 9,00,000 to Rs. 2,25,000 is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the sitting Judge in Chambers on the 10th day of June, 1901, at 10-15 A.M.—Dated this 22nd day of April, 1901.

MULJI & RAGAVJI,
Attorneys for the Company.

HAIRE'S
ANTI-MALARIAL
FEVER POWDERS.

A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.

A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.

Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic. It has no injurious effect and so it can be given even to an infant. } ANNAS 8
FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
GAZDAR BROTHERS,
FICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.
☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

Can also be had from
KEMP & Co., Fort; D. C. Oomrigar, Crawford Market; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others.

One out of Numerous Certificates.

At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.

(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

HORSE'S FOOD,
Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY,
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Layties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Layties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas [illegible] per tube.
A box of the 22 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies,
Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Rs. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

LADIES' GOLD SIGNET RINGS—Monograms, or Crests, carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MRS. GEO. O'BRIEN'S BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 161, DHURRUMTOLLA St., Calcutta.—VISITORS to Calcutta will find every Home Comfort and Convenience at the above Boarding Establishment, which is centrally situated. Terms moderate.

HERE is Money in making Butter in a rational way. ALPHA LAVAL SEPARATORS produce 20 per cent. more Butter and of better quality. Sole Agents, BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Grant Road Bridge, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL
A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-6-2 per case.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are practically TRAINED for Business Life and the Recognized Examinations in TYPEWRITING and in Pitman's Shorthand at the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting INSTITUTION. Opposite Messrs. James & Co., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Full success and satisfaction guaranteed. Situations given to pupils when ready. Full particulars as to Fees &c., and highest bona fide Press and other opinions can be obtained from Mr. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Managing Proprietor.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c, &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price, MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 42, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—The following cloth bound BOOKS nearly new :—The Ship's Adventure, Clark Russell Rs. 3, cost Rs. 4-8 a few days ago; Annals of the R. M. C. Sandhurst Rs. 3 cost Rs. 8; a complete set of "Famous Cricketers" edited by C. W. Alcock, specially bound in half morocco Rs. 10 cost Rs. 20. Lyllywhite's cricketers' annuals from 1881 to 1900 Rs. 15. The last two items great bargains to Collectors of cricket literature. Handley Cross 2 vols (Jonocks series) Rs. 2; a large size A. and M. Hymn Book With music, handsomely bound in full morocco, suitabe for organ, brand new, cost Rs. 18 price Rs. 10. Apply R. care of this apper.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CROCKERY, LOT OF WIRE-WOVEN MATTRESSES IN WOODEN FRAMES, EMPTY TINS, TIN, ZINC, EMPTY CASKS, WASTE WOOD, &C.

Under instructions from whom it may concern, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1901, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of crockery, lot of wire-woven mattresses in wooden frames, empty tins, &c.

Also at 3-30 p.m., in the old Ice House, tin, zinc, empty casks, waste wood, hardware, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 24th, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Bai Bhicajee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam and Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, the Administratrix and Administrator (de bonis non) of the estate and effects of the late Bai Jerbai, widow of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntoke, and from the said Bai Bhicajee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam, in her own right, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will this day WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property, namely :—

All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow and outhouses and all structures standing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 6350 square yards or thereabouts, bearing D. Ward Nos. 16 to 18 (3), 1613 to 1618 (1 and 3) and Street Nos. 1 to 7 and bearing Collector's old No. 140, new No. 1214, old Survey No. 6 and new Survey No. 7110 and bounded as follows :—i. e., on the east by the property belonging to Muncherjee Cowasjee Daver, on the west by the said Girgaum Back Road, on the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Parekh, and on the south by Angre's Wadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansuklal Damodher and Jamsetjee, Attorneys for the vendors at their office in Medow Street, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH TABLE GLASSWARE, PORCELAIN WARE, & PLATED WARE, LAMPS. JARDINIERS WITH FLOWERPOTS, PIANO. ENGLISH ORGAN ETC.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th Instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Knight, Weymouth & Co, on account of the concerned, a large collection of rich plain, star and fern pattern key and Engine turn and hollowcut table glassware of different kinds, dinner, breakfast, dessert, tea and coffee services, washhand sets, rich plated ware by Reed and Barton, Mappin and Webb and Elkington, Epergnes and centrepieces, handsome table, wall, hanging and standing lamps, handsome jardiniers with flowerpots suitable for garden and halls, bronze lampstands, teapoys, valuable furniture such as sofas, easy chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, almirahs, dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of a large Invoice of Bentwood New Furniture, Iron Safes, Majolica, and Terra Cotta ware, Leather and Plush Goods, etc.

ON FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following goods, consisting of:—

A large invoice of new bentwood furniture such as light, arm, revolving, office and easy chairs, sofas, reclining couches, marble top and side tables, hatstand, enamelled pier glasses with pier tables, wall brackets and cabinets, handsome majolica, terra-cotta and Bohemian glass table ornaments, ladies' and gent's dressing cases and bags with fittings, portmanteau, time-pieces and clocks, American platedware, carpets, Japanese jardiniers with flowerpots, folding screens, English-made furniture, Austrian safes of sizes, phonographs complete, iron bedsteads, folding harmonium, ladies' and gents' new bicycles etc.

Catalogues are published, and the goods are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th Inst, at 1 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Anglo-Indian Association Building 2nd floor, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, platedware, Mahogany Cottage Piano by Soundy, Milner's fire proof safe on stand, Gentlemen's bicycle, wind proof lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of Captain ARCHIBALD RENNIE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT FIRST BHOIWADA STREET, opposite the Mombadevi Chowki, and at Chinchpoogly on the Western side of Parel Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on the dates hereunder mentioned, sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hurkisondas Jamnadas, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of January, 1897, the following properties, viz.:—

On SATURDAY, the 27th day of April, 1901, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of Fazandaree land with the messuage, tenement, and hereditaments thereon, built, situate in Bombay without the Fort, at first Bhoiwada Street, opposite the Moombadevi Chowki, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, fronting the said First Bhoiwada Street on the west side thereof, containing by admeasurement 61 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the said Bhoiwada Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Dewa Kutchra, and on the south by the house of Damoder Bucher, and which said dwelling-house and premises are registered by the Collector under No. 17, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 5313 and Street No. 80, and which are now in the occupation of the said Harkisondas Jamnadas and his tenants.

On SATURDAY, the 4th day of May, 1901, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of leasehold land with the messuage or chawl built thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly on the western side of the Parel Road, in the sub-district of Mandvi in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 333 and three-ninths square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Tookaram Sonji and Rawji Bapooji, on the west by the property of Jugunnath Witnoba, on the north by the new proposed passage of the ground, and on the south by the property of Thucker Gopal Hurri, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 42-48 and Street No. 4.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Jamesetjee and Rustomjee, Attorneys for the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Volunteers Headquarters, Piquet Road, opposite the Goculdas Hospital the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery, glassware, sympathetic square piano by Rose, rich oil paintings specially hand-painted by self, fish bowl, iron safe, lady's and gent's bicycles, garden plants, lamps, table ornaments, &c, the property of Sergeant-Major J. H. DOWNING.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gymkhana Chambers, Waudby Road, Esplanade, the valuable and neat substantial made French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, Treacher's crockery and glassware, platedware, table ornaments, windproof lamps, pictures, etc., the property of H. GOWTHORNE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view two days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 strong gray fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong office shigram.
4 second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
1 grey Arab, 14-1 hand, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler quiet in harness and saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 27th Instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the surplus stock of Mr. R. Ditmar, consisting of superb collection of porcelain, glass and majolica engraved table ornaments, 2 and 3 branched epergne and centre stand gilt teapoys and tea tables, table, hanging, hall and bracket lamps, standard lamps, night light and hurricane lanterns, majolica waiters and cake trays, camp lanterns, bronze flower vases, wall plates and picture frames, cups and saucers, Russian coffee machines, globe's chimnies, and shades and a variety of other goods, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chuckla (Furniture Bazaar) the remaining stock-in-trade of Mr. Fazal Mooljee Rowjee, consisting of teak and blackwood, carved and plain house-hold furniture such as drawing-room suits, easy, reclining and folding chairs, cabinets, glass-door almirahs, marble-top tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, teapoys, side-boards, table and hanging lamps, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADI LANE.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, receiver of the estate of the late Mr. Himatram Narbheram, appointed in suit No. 451 of 1900, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property mortaged by Ramchander Vithoba Balajee with the executors of the said estate.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying, and being on the south side of Kandawadi Lane, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 1,229 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded, as follows; that is to say on or towards the north by the Kandawadi Lane, on or towards the east by the property of the said Ramchandra Vithoba Balajee, and on or towards the south and west by the Khutter Gully Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ramchandra Vithoba Balajee, and are mentioned in the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 25th day of November, 1899, and made between Ramchandra Vithoba Balaji of the first part, Heerabai, widow of Vithoba Balaji, of the second part, Heerabai, widow, trustee of an Indenture of settlement dated 25th November, 1899, of the third part, and Bai Dhuncorebai, widow of Himatram Narbheram, Damoder Purshotamdas Lookhadia, and Thuker Cursondas Pranvalab as executrix and executors, respectively, of the late Himatram Narbheram of the fourth part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesher, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th April, 1901.

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RESERVE FUND	£350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON. E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar.	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden,		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

			Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2	Years	5½	
„ 1	Year	5	„
„ 6	Months	4½	„
„ 8	Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for [illegible] remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STEANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, [illegible].

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on THURSDAY the 25th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

DOVER COLLEGE.

ENGLAND.

IN past two years WOOLWICH and SANDHURST nine (out of 11 sent up) passed direct, including third for Woolwich, OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE six open scholarships (class, Math. Hist.)

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES required by this Institute, and will be received by the Undersigned upto the 1st of May, 1901.

Particulars can be obtained at the office at Byculla.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

DO'NT LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY!
(JUST RECEIVED FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF WATCHES.)

WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

	Rs.	a.
Popular Railway Regulator	4	8
Artisan's Open face Silver watch	9	4
Gent's Hunting Watch	11	4
Gent's Half Hunting Watch	12	4
The much prized Carriage Clock	10	8
The Musical Clock, novelty of the day	12	0

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

Apply to KING WILLIAMS & GOSCH.
5-6 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

CYCLE MAKERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS AND CHEAPEST DEALERS AND REPAIRERS,

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

TRUE EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS received by our Foreman :—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bromfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment :—He has repaired my Bike neatly and well.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant. No. 3, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too a gone for repairs.

Up-country Orders will be promptly attended to.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

11, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, TUESDAY APRIL 23.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 94 1-4	— 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 11-16	do
Bar Silver in London	27 15-16	plus 1-2
„ New York	60 3 4	plus 1-2
Exchange on London at Paris	25 17 1-2	plus 1
„ New York	4 88 1-4	plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c.	unchanged.
„ Short London Bills	3 3-8 p. c.	do
„ Indian Bank Bills	3 3-8 p. c.	do
Bills on Bombay	Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d	
Do Calcutta	Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d	

Arrival.—Nilo

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, sellers, May-June, 40s. 6d. —6d

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, sellers, April-May 37s. —3d

Linseed, business done April-May ......50s.—6d.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been firm to-day with one Bank offering ready telegraphic at 1s. 3 31-32d. and demand at 1s. 4d. for the mail and another seller of demand at same rate for May at which a fair business has been done.

Telegraphic at 1s. 3 31-32d. is enquired for May but there are no sellers at the moment.

The credit rate remains very steady without change at 1s. 4 3-16d. but there are few bills offering.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
„ Demand	1s. 3 31-32 to 1s. 4d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
„ „ Francs	170
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	200 1-2
Hongkong „	147 1-2
Japan „	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 95-4, ready and Rs. 95-6 for the coming settlement with 2 annas higher for the end of May and during the day improved 1-16th closing at opening rates. A fair amount of business is reported as having been done during the day.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market is quiet with few changes in prices.

	Rs.
Colaba Land and Mill shares	290
Dunn Mills	175
Manockji Petit S. & W. Co.	1,700
Southern Mahratta	205
Mofussil Press Co	412 1-2

FREIGHTS.

The market is easier with 6d. decline in rates. A line for Liverpool for May seeds and myrabollams has been done at 15s. 6d. ; 16s. has been paid for Havre for May and 18s. for Hamburg.

The Clan Macleod is reported fixed at 16s. one port including Hamburg.

COAL.

DESHARGUR.—A small quantity has been sold for next year at Rs. 14.8.

For ready coals the market is very strong.

WHEAT.

The market is firm at Rs. 4-7 for White Delhi April-May.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—The market is firm at Rs. 8-11 to Rs. 8-12 with a fair enquiry.

RAPESEED.—Is firm with business doing at Rs 6-3, to Rs. 6-3-6 for Brown Delhi and Yellow Cawnpore, at Rs. 6-14.

POPPYSEED.—The market is quiet at Rs. 7-12 for ready with Rs. 7-11 for April-May,

CASTORSEED—The market remains quiet at Rs. 33-4 with a small enquiry at the rate.

GINGELLYSEED.—Firm with nothing doing.

COTTON.

With the advance in New-York there was a steadier feeling locally while for contracts prices were Rs. 1-2 higher. Sellers of ready cotton were inclined to be stiffer. This checkod the demand which was small and only a very small business in ready cotton was reported. Fine U. G. Broach was rather easier at the close and was quoted Rs. 217. Good Bhownugger for May was quoted Rs. 174,

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 7,000 balest Sold on speculation and for export 300 bales. Spo 42,032—1-32. Imports 7,000 bales. Spot nil. Arrivals closed steady.

In New York—

April	April-May,	July-Aug	Oct-Nov,
4·33	4·33	4·34	4·7 G. O. C.
—2·64	2·64	—1·64	unchanged

In New York—

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	13,000 bales.	
Same date last year	6,000	„
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000	„
„ to Continent	8,000	„
Mid.-Uplands	8 7-16 plus 1-16	
Futures, month of July	8·24 plus 11	
Do Do Oct.	7·38 plus 6	

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 20th April, 1901 :—

Cotton	19,462	bales.
Wheat	4,936	cwts.
Linseed	34,478	„
Rapeseed	30,045	„
Gingellyseed	3,625	„
Poppyseed	7,956	„
Groundnuts	48	„
Castorseed	8,590	„
Rice	12,088	„
Myrabollams	5,957	„

MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas presided. The following directors' report which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read :—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders for their adoption and approval their eighth report of the affairs of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1900 and the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the two half years ending 30th June and 31th December, 1900. The directors regret that owing to circumstances viz. cotton-dearth, famine and the political trouble in China that have affected the cotton spinning industry more or less unfavourably everywhere throughout India, the year's working has not brought the profits which the shareholders have become accustomed to expect. From the accounts of the last half year ending 31st December, 1900 the shareholders will find that the Company has made profits of Rs. 7,816-1-5 which amount has reduced the debit balance of the profit and loss account to Rs. 16,398-12-7. The directors believe that notwithstanding the above named causes and crisis in the cotton spinning industry the result of the working of the Company is turned out satisfactory. The directors are glad to inform the Shareholders that the Company's Agents—Messrs. Goculdas Madhowji Sons & Co. considering the bad trade of the industry and taking at hearts the welfare of the Company have voluntarily given up their whole commission for the year under report for which the directors tender their best thanks. Your directors are also glad to inform you that Messrs Goculdass Madhowji and Mathuradass Goculddas of the firm of Messrs. Goculdass Madhowji Sons and Co's the agents of your Company taking at heart the welfare of the Company and with the object of relieving the Company of the major burden of its debts have voluntarily come forward and subscribed the whole unsubscribed capital of the Company by taking over 1.050 shares of your Company, which your directors have allotted to them with pleasure and thereby relieved the Company from the debt of Rs. 5,25,000. Mr. Bhugwandass Chatoorbhoj retires by rotation from the board but is eligible for reelection. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, Your Mill, property together with stock and stock in process is insured for Rs 19,29,000.

The above report together with the audited account and the balance sheets for the year ending the 31st December last were adopted. Mr. Bhugwandas Chatoorbhoj was re-elected a director of the company. The auditors were re-appointed and their remunerations was fixed at Rs. 100 each. A vote of thanks to the secretaries, treasurers, and agents for their good management of the company's affairs, terminated the proceedings,

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises. 5h. 37m. Sun sets. 6h. 19m. High water 2-46m. 3-45s. Low water. 8-43m., 10-11s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Forbes Street, 4 p. m.

Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Elphinstone Circle, 2 p. m.

Music, Green's Restaurant, 6 to 8 p.m.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society Town Hall, to-day at 5-30 p.m., when a paper on "Ordeal" will be read by Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of this Association to-day in the Anjuman-i-Islam School, at 5-45 p.m., Mr. D. McConaughy, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, will deliver an Address on "American Methods of dealing with the Liquor Traffic."

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band will play the following programme from 6 to 8 o'clock at Green's Restaurant this evening.

March	Light of Foot	C Latann
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini
Valse	La Poupee	Ch Coote
Selection	s'estivalia	W Williams
March	Loyal Legion	J P Souza
Valse	Angelo Mio	D Picorini
Selection	The shop Girl	Ch Godfrey
Galop	Victory	H Masson

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A CURIOUS CASE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Barot Ganpat Jethaji, a mendicant, was indicted for begging on a public road. The evidence of the police sepoy in charge of the case went to show that a Bhatia gentleman was driving along the Kalbadevi Road this morning. The accused stopped his carriage and asked for Rs. 2,000. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated that his first wife being dead he wanted to marry again. He was informed that the Bhatia gentleman was a man of means and would give him the money required for celebrating his second marriage.—The magistrate:—Rs. 2,000 is not a small sum.—The accused in reply said that the gentleman was a millionaire.—Accused was fined one rupee.

CHEATING A MARWARI.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Noorbhoy Dawood, a Borah, was charged by Inspector Williamson, with cheating Sona Megraji a Marwari, in respect of Rs. 60. It appears that about 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon accused went to the Marwari, at his shop, at Khetwady, and offered to pledge with him a pair of todas (anklets) for Rs. 60, representing that they were made of silver, The Marwari believing the articles to be genuine, advanced him Rs. 20 in cash and sent his brother to a neighbouring shop to bring the balance. In the meantime, the complainant had the ornaments tested and found them to contain a quantity of spurious metal, the actual value of silver in them amouting to Rs. 15 only. The Marwari called the police and had the accused arrested. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE WODEHOUSE BRIDGE CAMP.—On Saturday evening some of the residents of the Wodehouse bridge camp gave a social party at which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, also a resident of the camp, was to preside but he was unavoidably absent owing to illness. Two large shamianas artistically decorated with bunting and profusely illuminated were raised in the camp and a select orchestra was in attendance. The progamme consisted of two parts, the first being a "Divertisement musical" and the second a "Soiree dansante." There was a large attendance. Dr. Fialho, one of the promoters of the gathering, thanked those present for the support they had given him and his companions. The musical programme was contributed to by Mrs. C. Selwyn, Miss H. Selwyn, Mrs C. Fernandes, Miss Eulalie Viegas, Miss Estella Pinto, Miss Annie Siqueira, Dr. C. Fernandes, Mr. Lawrence Saldanha, and Mr. T. Rodrigues. Mr. D Mendonca presided at the piano. Refreshments were then served and the 'Soiree dansante' opened with a valse and was kept up for several hours. During the intervals of dancing several native songs were sung amidst loud applause and Miss Eulalie Viegas, Mr. T. Rodrigues and Dr. Pinto also each sang a song which added much to the enjoyment of the evening.

PRESENTATION TO RAO BAHADUR DHAKJI CASSINATHJI.—A large and influential gathering of the residents of the Pathare Prabhu Health Camps particularly and of the members of the Prabhu community generally, was held in a specially erected mandap in their Health Camp No. 1, near the Marine Lines Station, on Saturday evening under the presidency of Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Solicitor, for the purpose of presenting to Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji, J. P., a silver bowl of handsome workmanship in recognition of his services to the Prabhu community as Secretary of the Health Camps. The president in a lengthy speech referred to the Rao Bahadur's career in Government service and thanked him in the name of his community for his disinterested efforts to do his level best for the comfort of the residents in the Camps during the plague seasons. Rao Bahadur Dhakji, in receiving the gift, said that he had simply done his duty to his people and added that but for the material assistance he always cheerfully received from the Plague and Municipal officers and but for the active co-operation of Messrs. Jaggonath Anandrao Desai and Luxman Vinayak Jayakar, the managers of the Camps, he would not have been able to do what little he had done for his community. Messrs. Nanu Narayan Kothare, Solicitor, Ganpatrao Sadashiv Rao, M. A., L. L. B., and other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the distinguished guests of the evening, among whom was Capt. Lockhart Mure, were garlanded and after the singing of some songs and the customary vote of thanks to the chair the meeting broke up. Rao Bahadur Dhakji was photographed by Mr. Shivshanker Narayan, while accepting the silver bowl from the president.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	18	3	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	4	3	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	14	47
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	11	5	11
G Mahim and Worlee	11	9	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	20
Total	60	45	163
Total plague deaths to date	94,251	78,689	
Same date last year	70	51	273

BANDRA.

There were 5 attacks and 5 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Monday.

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday, was 1,383 as against 1,667 during the previous week. Of the total number 459 died of plague and four of cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 681 and three, respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,985, while that of plague was 473.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me through the medium of your valuable paper to draw the attention of the Head of the Water Department to the fact that the residents of Khetwadi Main Road have not got water in sufficient supply for the last ten days, and yesterday and the day before during the course of 24 hours we were not supplied with even a tub-full of water. You can easily imagine the hardship in such a hot season when there ought to be an ample supply of water and we have to raise bitter complaints against absolutely no supply of water. Those staying on the ground-floors do get a miserable supply of water, but those occupying the first and second storeys do not get even so much. If after spending more than a crore of rupees in constructing waterworks, Bombay has still to clamour for a sufficient supply of water, then such a state of affairs does not speak well for the management of affairs of the so called and self-styled "first Municipality in India." My object in addressing these few lines to you, is to draw the attention of the proper authorities to this scarcity of water on our side, and I trust they will not fail to perform their duty of relieving us from this great harship.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, 22nd April 1901. E.

THE PERSIAN DEFAMATION CASE.

JUDGMENT ON APPEAL.

THE following is a copy of the judgment delivered by the Hon. Justices Candy and Fulton in Criminal Appeal No. 96 of 1901 in the case of Imperatrix versus Jalaludin Hooseini :—

Perenniam:—The Counsel for accused justified the defamatory article, publication of which is not disputed, on five grounds :—

(1). That complainant had not accounted for the value of a certain carpet.

(2). That he had misappropriated a picture.

(3). That he had bought and worn a decoration to which he was not entitled.

(4). That he had endeavoured to obtain a bribe from Mr. Mehta at Calcutta.

(5). That he had improperly obtained some money from a member of the Tagore family.

A sixth ground of justification was alleged relating to some coins but as no evidence was given about it there is no need to consider it further.

We will deal with the five grounds which it is contended have been proved on behalf of the Appellant, whose counsel has urged on his behalf everything that can be said. It is argued that the charges were in fact true or at any rate that they were made in good faith for the public good.

The first relates to the alleged misappropriation of a carpet entrusted to the complainant for sale several years ago by one Mirza Mahommed Alikhan. The complainant says he has settled with Mirza Mahommed Alikhan and there is no evidence to contradict him. Mirza Mahommed, who has long since left Bombay, does not complain and is said by the witness Mashadi Mahommed to have told the complainant to pay Rs. 60 to one Mirza Syedali. What has become of this man does not appear, Mashadi Mahommed says that as long as he met Syedali, the latter had not been paid, but he can't say whether Syedali has been paid or not since he has ceased to meet him. He does not know what has become of the carpet. The complainant says that about 8 years ago Mirza Mahommed said he had not meant the carpet as a present and demanded Rs. 60 for it, and he is not sure whether he paid for it or whether the Mirza owed him the money. In the absence of any further complaint by the Mirza, we think the Magistrate was right in holding that this charge did not justify the libel either under exception 1 or exception 9 of Section 499, Indian Penal Code.

The second charge relates to a photograph of little value purporting to belong to the Persian Consulate. The complainant says it was given to him by a former Consul-General, and in the absence of any complaint by the present Consul-General, we see no reason to doubt the truth of his allegation. The complainant's father was one of the persons photographed, and the late Consul-General may well have thought that he had authority to give away the photograph, and that the complainant was a suitable person to receive it. There seems to us to be nothing in this charge. It is altogether too trivial to support the language of the article complained of, even if the late Consul-General had no right to give away the photograph, a point on which it is impossible for us to express any opinion. If any one is aggrieved it is the Persian Government, which has not taken any steps to interfere.

The third charge relates to the Order of the Lion and the Sun. The complainant has produced a Firman and though the genuineness of this is disputed we think it unlikely that it is a forgery. If it is, there has been plenty of time to obtain conclusive evidence from Persia about it. As the case stands, we discredit the evidence of Mashadi Mahommed, who is a person of no position, and do not consider that the photograph in which the alleged vendor of the Star is said to be shown with it on his breast in any way corroborates him. There is no other evidence to show who the person in the photograph really is, or to identify this decoration with the one now in dispute. The mere fact that it has five points is insufficient to prove that it is the same Star. The evidence as to the way Firmans are signed and sealed, and as to this being a Military and not a Civil Star, is confusing and inconclusive. But we think that no Court could, on the evidence, possibly say either that it was proved that the complainant had bought this decoration, or that the accused had any real grounds for believing that he had done so. Such a serious charge ought not to be made without strong grounds. If the complainant had bought a decoration and forged a Firman to support it, we can hardly believe that there would have been any great difficulty in obtaining evidence to expose him. He seems to have worn the Star in the presence of the Consul-General, who even is said to have pinned it on his breast, and this conduct makes it exceedingly improbable that he is not entitled to wear it.

The charges relating to the alleged attempt to obtain money from Mr. Mehta and the improper obtaining of money from Mr. Tagore depends entirely on the credency given to complainant on the one side or to Mr. Mehta on the other. The Magistrate prefers the evidence of the former, and we can see no reason for finding that he is wrong. The burden of proof is on the accused, who has failed, in our opinion, to establish the truth of these charges or to show that he really believed them to be true when he published his article.

We think in the circumstances the Magistrate was right in refusing to allow the witnesses whom the accused wished to call to be examined in Calcutta. The article was obviously intended to provoke a prosecution, and it would have been unfair to the complainant who is a resident in Bombay to compel him to arrange to meet the examination of all these witnesses in Calcutta. One party or the other would doubtless have to incur heavy expense ; but as it was the complainant who was attacked, it was but right that he should be protected as far as possible from having to bear expenditure which the action of the accused rendered necessary.

Mr. Inverarity drew our attention to the case of "Isuri Prasad Singh vs. Umrao Singh" (I. L. R. 22 All., 237), but we do not think that it helps the accused in any way. On the facts of that case the question of good faith was found in the accused's favour ; but here it does not appear possible to arrive at any similar conclusion on the evidence before us, In the circumstances explained by the Magistrate, we are unable to say that the sentence is inappropriate.

We confirm the conviction and sentence, and dismiss the appeal.

SERIOUS DACOITY AT MUDDEBIHAL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, under date April 18th :—At midnight on Sunday, the 14th instant, Muddebihal, a taluka town in the district of Bijapur of 4,000 souls, was visited by about one hundred dacoits, who came in a body into the town from the west passing by the Taluka office, the Post office, the Sub-Judge's court and the private residences of the subjudge and some of the leading members of the local bar. About 30 of the party took up a position in the midst of the street to block up the main road, and to confront any suspected rescuers by pelting stones, of which they had brought a cartload with them for the purpose. Forty other men by the stair-case of Annarao Pleader's house ascended the roof of merchant Malkajapa's residence and immediately jumped down into the inner court of the house frightening the inmates by their savage looks, sharp axes, long sticks and scythes. Eight servants and ladies of the house were severely beaten, but before they could attack the owner Malkajapa, he shut himself in one of the innermost rooms of his house which proved impregnable to the dacoits, who seemed to determine to kill him. The ladies calmly allowed the dacoits to take the ornaments from their persons. The dacoits, however, were not satisfied and afterwards tortured the women, who were compelled to point out where the treasure was hid. The dacoits hammered the safe open with their huge axes within a quarter of an hour and took away the whole treasure, valued at Rs. 15,000. In the meantime the party out-side by pelting stones prevented other inmates from coming to the rescue. Four of the ringleaders were standing in front of the house and encouraged the men and the noise of their voices and the sound of the iron safe as it was being forced open could be heard from a great distance. The dacoits, after seizing their spoil, marched slowly out of the town from the East throwing stones at houses, breaking open the windows and firing their pistols as they passed by. The dacoits had stayed in the town for fully half an hour, during which time about 500 people must have been awake, but none ventured to face the free booters. One of the clerks in the Mamlatdar's office, Mr. Parolker, ran up to the police station to call the police, but they did nothing. A crowd assembled subsequently, but it was kept back by the pelting of stones. The Fowjdar pursued them and traced their retreat for ten miles up to the river Krishna, which marks the dominions of H. H. the Nizam. There have been six or seven cases of dacoity during the past ten years in this district, and in some the offenders have not been brought to justice.

A SCHEME, now under consideration by the Bengal Government, will, it is believed, be shortly carried out. The introduction of the Merchandise Marks' Act, the Explosives' Act, and the Petroleum Act have entailed a good deal of extra work on the Chemical Examiner to Government, and in view of either the transfer of the permanent incumbent, or his absence from other causes, it is in contemplation to appoint a junior member of the Indian Medical Service to be a sort of probationer under the Chemical Examiner for a short period so as to enable him to assume that officer's duties and responsibilities in the contingencies referred to. Trained specialists like Captain Bedford, the present incumbent, are not always available, and the scheme outlined will meet all emergencies.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Directors to the Shareholders reads as under :—

The Directors have to submit to the Shareholders of the Bank the General Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1900.

The Net Profits for that period, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including £12,094 7s. 11d. brought forward from last Account, amount to £17,937 0s. 1d. Out of this sum there has already been paid £1,687 10s. 0d., being an Interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the "A" Shares of the Bank.

The Directors have added £10,000 to the Reserve Fund, and now recommend a Dividend on the "A" Shares at the same rate for the second half of the year, and on the "B" Shares of 4 per cent. for the year. This will absorb a further sum of £19,687 10s. 0d., and will leave a balance of £13,562 0s. 1d. to be carried forward.

A Branch of the Bank has been opened at Karachi.

The following Directors retire by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election :—

Mr. Wm, Jackson,
Ma. J. A. Maitland.

It will be necessary to appoint Auditors. Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., and Mr. W. A. Browne, the retiring Auditors, offer themselves for re-election.

Dr.		
Capital Authorised :—		
30,000 "A" Shares of £25 each ..=£750,000		
30,000 "B" Shares of £25 each ..=£750,000		
	£1,500,000	
Capital Issued :—		
15,000 "A" Shares, £12 10s paid	£187,500 0 0	
30,000 "B" Shares, £12 10s paid	375,000 0 0	
		£562,500 0 0
Reserved Fund		40 000 0 0
Current Accounts and Fixed Deposit Accounts		1,614,110 4 1
Bills Payable :—		
Drafts on London Bankers against Cash and Securities per contra	£56,155 19 6	
Drafts on Head Office and Branches	227,683 16 0	
Drafts on Continental Bankers and other Agents	1,761 15 4	
		285,601 10 10
Loans Payable against Securities		785,455 16 8
Acceptances on account of customers per contra		84,965 7 11
Sundry Accounts (including Rebates)		110,049 19 10
Profit and Loss Account		33,249 10 1
		£3,515,932 9 5

Contingent Liability on Bills Receivable re-discounted £2,404,405 2s. 7d., of which up to this date £1,607,449 4s. 3d. have run off.

The Bank is also contingently liable in respect of Notes outstanding amounting to £7,961 3s. 2d., which are not expected to become payable and are not included in the above.

Forward Exchange Contracts outstanding for Purchase and Sale of Bills and Telegraphic Transfers, £1,782,109 2s. 4d.

Cr.		
Cash in hand		£103,512 15 3
Cash at Bankers		149,025 0 10
Bullion		149,101 11 5
Government and other Stocks :—		
Indian Govt. Rupee Paper. Indian Govt. Sterling Stock and Guaranteed Railway Debentures	112,518 15 0	
Other Securities	35,166 0 0	
		442,942 15 4
Bills Receivable		1,355,185 6 8
Bills Discounted		74,534 1 5
Loans Receivable and Advance		1,042,0.9 9 2
Freehold Banking Premises		23,776 0 3
Liabilities of Customers for acceptances per contra		84,965 7 11
Sundry Accounts (including Rebates)		90,010 1 2
		£3,515,932 9 5

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Expenses of Management at Head Office, Branches and Agencies		£51,089 3 8
To Ad Interim Dividend for half-year ended 30th June, on 1,900 "A" Shares at 5 per cent per annum		4,687 10 0
To Amount transferred to Reserve Fund		10,000 0 0
To Balance		33,249 10 1
		£99,026 3 9

JAMES CAMPBELL, Chief Manager.
A. MORTON DOVEY, Accountant.

By Balance from 31st December, 1899		£28,031 17 11
Less Dividends :—		
For half-year ended 31st December, 1899, on 15,000 "A" Shares at 5 per cent. per annum	£4,687 10 0	
For the year ended 31st December, 1899, on 30,000 "B" Shares at 3 per cent. per annum	11,250 0 0	
		15,937 10 0
		12,094 7 11
By Gross Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1900, after providing for Bad and Doubtful Debts		86,931 15 10
		£99,026 3 9

A. WILSON,
F. W. LUNAU,
R. W. CHAMNEY, } Directors.

London, March 30th, 1901.—In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act. 1900, we certify that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with, and we report to the Shareholders that we have audited the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London and the certified returns from the Branches. In our opinion it is a full and fair Balance Sheet, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as shown by the Books of the Company.

COOPER BROTHERS & CO.,
W. A. BROWNE, } Auditors.

MARATHA PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual birthday celebration and the annual gathering and prize distribution of the Maratha Aikyechoo Sabha took place at Madhavbag on Saturday, the 20th and Sunday, the 21st instant, respectively. On both these occasions nearly five hundred people were present. The birthday was celebrated by performing Harikirtan. At the annual gathering and the distribution of prizes Shaith Damodardas Goverdhandas Sookadia presided. The Secretary Mr. K. A. Kelusker read the annual report and explained the aims and objects of the association which has been doing useful work during the last thirteen years in the direction of the poor backward classes, and helping the school-going children of the masses. After this a prize of Rs. 30 was awarded to Mr. Krishnaji Vithal Uptalap, B. A., for having written a prize essay on the indebtedness of the backward classes. Then prizes were distributed to nearly 150 poor children of different schools.

Raosaheb V. K. Oke, Mr. Sitarampant Dalvi, pleader spoke eulogising the efforts of the association. The chairman then spoke in very encouraging terms. The purport of his speech was that it was the duty of people in affluent circumstances to help the cause of regenerating those who have fallen backward. The chief means of doing so is to spread primary education among the poor. In America and Japan and other places lacs of rupees are spent annually for this purpose, while here we relerly only on Government. No substantial efforts have been inaugurated here. Besides the instruction in three sub jects technical and commercial education must be spread and encouraged. The Dukhanis are very backward in the latter kind of knowledge. After having expatiated upon the value of knowledge and moral culture the president in appreciation of the aims, objects and efforts of the association gave a handsome donation of Rs. 101. Thanks to the president and the owner of Madhav-Bag brought the proceedings to an end.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending April 12th were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	805	714
Karachi	230	209
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	15	9
Surat	58	37
Thana	123	106
Khandeish	32	28
Nasik	2	2
Poona (excluding City)	12	12
Satara	7	6
Kolaba	16	16
Ratnagiri	4	2
Belgaum	149	107
Dharwar	99	80
Karachi (excluding City)	8	7
Hyderabad	2	2
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	38	14
Kolhapur	142	118
Cutch	144	116
Baroda territory	13	6
Dharampur	2	2
Janjira	40	32
Europeans	1	
Total	1,947	1,632
Week ending April 5	1,785	1,505
Total to date	441,372	346,638

Poona (including Cantonment), Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur Kanara, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savnur have been free during the week.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Loch Tay, 3,415 tons, Captain J Stephens, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd S N Co's s s Vindobona, 2,688 tons, Captain G Klausberger, will sail to-day, for Rangoon via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Monsoori, 1,735 tons, Captain J Hannah, will sail to-day, for Aden, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captian R J Rickford, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Major J Aplin, two officers, one woman and 4 children, and 300 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain W Pigott, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 20th April, via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J E Dawies, Mr Wellmann, Mr Ahmed bin Abdul and 386 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 23.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet			Turret-ship
Plassey		Carver			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Lambert			Do
Marathan		Field			Royal Navy
Clive		Warden			R I Marine
Persipolis	800	Ibrahim			Persian Gunboat
Unamina (barque)	702	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Fernmoor	1992	William			Bombay Co
Mandovy		Rego			Port. Guntoat
Knarisbo	2019	Tysson			Bombay Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephens			M M & Co
Bombay	2040	Monat			A Montocboff & Co
Patrick Stewart		Tindall	Dry Dock		I G T S
Henzada	1341	Howeden			M M & Co
Mazagon	3279	Cook	China, &c		P & O Co
Nairung	2862	Edge			T M & Co
Pekin	2522	Fox			P & O Co
Bohemia	2060	Lindquister			W & A G & Co
Nankin	2557	Benton			P & O Co
Okbla	3133	Steven			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2073	Smith			M M & Co
Amra	189	Pigott			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Clan Macleod	1582	Lennox			F M & Co
B	Florida	2050	Chapman			J Mackintosh
C	Clydesdale	2295	Sharp		1-5	M M & Co
F	Forerio	2595	White	Antwerp		F M & Co
H	Muke Maru	2081	Yagi	Yokohama	30 4	N Y Kaisha
H	Hawarden Castle	2555				Transport
M	Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Red Sea	23-4	B & P S N Co
N	Ikhona	3383	Stone			M M & Co
Q	Kelvindale	2000	Bradley	Dunkirk		W A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
Ponani	552	Ebrahim	Bhownagar	23-4	Shepherd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Fairweather	Karachi	23-4	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Parramatta	2854	Denny	Repairing		P & O Co
2	Karachi	2317	Liddle			J M & Co
3	Independent	1844	Anfosso	Venice	26-4	C Boggiano
4	Itola	3361	Magenis	Calcutta	26-4	M M & Co
5	City of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	London	7-5	F Forbes
6	Bengal	2752	Barcham	China	24 4	P & O S N Co
7	Melpomene	1854	Matervich	Shanghai	25-4	A L S N Co
8	Vindobona	2689	Klansberger	Rangoon	24-4	A L S N Co
9	Imperatrix	2353	Belien	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
10	Barbara	2414	Voss	Dunkirk	30-4	J Mackintosh
12	Peninsular		Leigh	Aden	27-4	P & O Co
13	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	26-4	M M & Co
15	Umballa	545	Rickford	Karachi	23-4	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Hawarden Castle (Transport)	Warden	Cape Town, April 2
	Amra s	Pigott	Karachi, April 20
	R I M S Nancowry	Sinclair	Salaya

DEPARTURE.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Loch Tay, Stephens, for Calcutta.
„ Vindobona, Klausberger, for Rangoon.
„ Monsoori, Hannah, for Jeddah, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Amra, for Colombo.
„ Nankin, for China, &c.
„ Clydesdale, for Antwerp.
„ Bohemia, for Antwerp. Dunkirk and Havre.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—1 hogshead whisky, Phillips and Co,

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—25 cases states, V Veerchand
Aston Hall s—90 cases candles, A Ebrahim

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—1 butt sherry, B Dadabhoy ; 29 cases medcine, &c. D Cowasjee
Egypt s—21 cases provision, D Cowasjee ; 4 cases stationery, A Tyabally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Aston Hall s—20 cases brandy, Nowroji Ardeseer and Sons

FROM NEW YORK.

Aston Hall s—39 cases clocks, E Heptoola

FROM VENICE.

Independent s—33 cases provision, &c, C Cailonello and Co

FROM ANTWERP.

Rudelsburg s—110 cases window glass, H Allibhoy

FROM HAMBURG.

Steinberger s—5 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee
Albano s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Dadabhoy
Hochheimer s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Phillips and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Barbara s—335 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 55 bales wool, Morarjee Ruttonsey ; 739 cwt oil seed cake, The New Mofussil Co, Ld.

FOR LONDON.

City of Lucknow s—600 cwt myrabollams, N Futehally and Co ; 45 cwt gum and 8 cwt amonseed, Moledina Lalljee ; 200 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co , 61 cwt gum, Hassanally Alladina ; 70 cwt gum, R Dossa and Co ; 149 bales hemp, Aldridge Salmon and Co ; 565 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 10 tons teakwood, Alex McKenzie and Sons ; 201 cwt nigerseed, Bauer and Krause ; 101 bales hide cuttings, N Futehally and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kalvindale s—4,000 cwt cottonseed, D M Doongajee ; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

Florida s—14,001 cwt cotton seed and 7,727 cwt myrabollams, WagjeeBecher; 6,000 cwt castorseed and 3,035 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, Esmail Mooljee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Fororic s—8,001 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes and Co ; 95 bales cotton fly, C Damodher ; 4,002 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Clydesdale s—4,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 6,027 cwt linseed 1.000 cwt teelseed, 20,086 cwt rapeseed, 1.500 cwt myrabollams, 10,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 4,002 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Canjee Parshat ; 720 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers : 2,000 cwt linseed, and 2,000 cwt rapeseed, John Fachiri ; 6.030 cwt linseed, 2,000 cwt rapeseed, 500 bales cotton, 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 2 000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwt linseed, 4,000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 500 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barbara s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Kelvindale s—2,000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—60 cwt Kardyseed, B Nazir and Co ; 1210 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—92 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 200 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy ; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Melpomene s—750 cwt onions, Hajee Oosman Abba ; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Muke Maru s—100 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Bengal s—24 chests opium, Mehomed Hajee Essac Ellias ; 6 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 10 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 106 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 9 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 30 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co ; 5 chests opium, Talati and Co ; 30 chests opium David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Muke Maru s—200 bales twist, Tata and Co; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Melpomene s—1,000 bales twist, E D Sasson and Co ; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Mazagon s—1,050 bales cotton, Shinchai Company ; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Bengal s—29 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 51 chests opium, Abraham E J Abraham ; 12 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 24 chests opium, Sasson J David and Co ; 46 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 23 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co ; 83 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 43 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co ; 11 chests opium, J David ; 45 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 13 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 26 chests opium, Talati and Co ; 120 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—630 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

Pekin s—100 bales cotton, C Macdonald and Co ; 250 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 400 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha ; 1,000 bales cotton, Shinghai Company ; 650 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 300 bales cotton, The Mofussil Co.

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NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi and Jeypore, pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular. Readings are highest in Mysore and on the West Coast, and lowest in Central Provinces. Gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 11° in defect of the normal in Upper Sind the Punjab, Rajputana and North-West Provinces and at Ahmedabad Bhuj, Hoshangabad, Neemuch and Saugor and the minimum from 6° to 14° in the Indus Valley and at Sirsa, Hoshangabad, Jubbalpore, Cawnpore and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Cuddapah and the lowest 57° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast and at Surat, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Jeypore.

A few drops of rain are reported from Calicut and Cochin.

Fine weather prevails everywhere except on the Malabar Coast in Mysore and the Madras Presidency, where it remains more or less cloudy.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·780
Temperature of the Air	degrees	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76·4
Dew Point		73·9
Relative humidity of Air		0·740
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	88·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·8
General Directions of wind*		WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	195

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—April 22.

10 p.m.	80·5

TUESDAY—April 23.

8 a.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	84·8
2 p.m.	87·1
4 p.m.	86·2

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th April.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th April.

NOTICE.

The Annual Harbour Excursion will take place on Saturday, 4th May. Particulars can be seen on the Club Notice Board.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, 24th April

Eve of Saint Mark—Evangelist and Martyr.

6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).
Hymns—110 and 139.

Thursday, 25th April—Festival of Saint Mark.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
Hymns—410, 1.6 and 159.

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BRITISH POWER & THOUGHT: A Historical Inquiry. By the Hon. Albert S. G. Canning	4	8
SAINT LOUIS IX OF FRANCE : The Most Christian King. By Fredrick Perry, M. A.	3	12
CARTOONS : By Sir John Tenniel Selected from the pages of Punch	2	3
BOXING : The Modern System of Glove Fighting. By Capt. W. E. Johnstone with 37 Illus.	2	3
LORD ROSEBERY : Imperialist By J. A. Hammerton with Portrait	1	5
MY INDIAN QUEEN : By Guy Boothby with 16 Illus.	1	10

NEW COLONIALS at Re. 1:10.

Gwynett of Thornhaugh, a Romance, by F. W. Hayes.
Street Dust and other Stories. By Ouida.
According to Plato. By F. F. Moore.
The Silver Dove. By A. C. Inchbold.
A Bicycle of Cathay. A Novel By F. R. Stockton.
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In his own Danger. By F. Baron Corvo.
The Church of Humanity. By David Murray.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MAXWELL—April 19, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain W L Maxwell, 10th Bengal Lancers, D A A G, Sirhind District, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PLATEL—MURPHY—April 16, at St Thomas's Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev A Van de Mergel, S J, Vicar, assisted by the Rev A Neut, S J, John Joseph Platel, I C S, to Muriel Blanche Murphy.

TODHUNTER—LOSACK—April 15, at All Saints' Church, Srinagar, by the Rev C E Tyndale-Biscoe, C G Todhunter, Esq, I C S, to Alice Jane, eldest daughter of Captain C W Losack, late 93rd Highlanders.

DEATH.

NEVILL—April 14, at Hathuchoongie, Margaret Agatha Colley, the beloved and only child of Maude and Algernon Nevill, aged 5 months.

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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1901.

THE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT AND THE WAR.

PROFESSOR OMAN, of all Souls, Oxford, the son by the way of an Anglo-Indian planter and author of the Art of War in the middle ages and many other works of historical lore, discusses in the "National Review" the Secret Report of the Intelligence Department, issued before the outbreak of the War with South Africa. In this he argues that we ought to introduce new blood into the Intelligence Division of the War Office where our experts with the right data in front of them gave the nation and its Ministers wrong advice, for a nation wants experts who give the right advice, not experts who go elaborately and ingeniously wrong, though with many extenuating circumstances in their favour. The documentary evidence upon which Professor Oman bases his charges against the Intelligence Department is entitled "Secret [A 596] Military Notes on the Dutch Republics of South Africa, Compiled in Section B. Intelligence Division War Office : Revised to June 1899." It is signed by Sir J. C. Ardagh, who states in his preface that the notes had been carefully compiled from many sources and were intended to supplement the recent Intelligence Division publications. Those recent publications included two reconnaissance reports on the frontiers and lines of advance on the Vaal and Orange Rivers, two notes on Natal, a road and railway report on the Transvaal, another on the lines of communication in Cape Colony and two papers on Basutoland and Swaziland. The Secret Report itself discussed the main problems of the struggle which in June 1899 seemed likely, though not certain, to break out within a few months. We must regard the report, remarks Professor Oman, as representing the final conclusions of our military experts concerning the probable character of the impending war. These were details which they placed in the hands of the Ministry to enable the latter to judge of the scale on which the contest would have to be waged. The impression made on the reader, as the writer observes, "is not a very comforting one ; many of us had hoped that at any rate, our information had been good and the deductions drawn from it correct and sound, even though our action in the early months of the war had been unfortunate. But after reading this document we find that while the information was in the most (but not by any means in all) cases fairly trustworthy, the conclusions which were derived from it were in the main hopelessly wrong. It is far more disturbing to our confidence in our experts to find that they drew the wrong deductions from the right premisses than it would have been to find that inaccurate information merely had led to an inaccurate forecast."

The purely military chapters of the report are those which are most noteworthy and those, which, as Professor Oman says, make us feel uncomfortable. They discussed the available strength with which the armies of the two republics could take the field, how the armaments stood and their probable tactics and strategy. On each of these three points the authors came to very definite conclusions which unfortunately fell out very differently from their prediction. The compilers of the Secret Report estimated the forces of the two republics, together with the disloyal colonists from the Cape and Natal at 33,500, an estimate which was a trifling matter of 25,000 out and from this number they deducted 14,130 as unavailable for general duty, being required for police and garrisons. They calculated on the bulk of these being employed to keep quiet the outlanders who were promptly expelled on the outbreak of war, and instead of five thousand troops being required to garrison and keep down Johannesburg, five hundred were not necessary. But including disloyal Colonists and foreign mercenaries our enemy's strength totalled 56,500 men while we were sending out an enemy strong enough only to deal with 33,500. They were very materially wrong in their estimate of numerical strength. As to the armament the authors of the report were also wide of the mark. They wrote in June, 1899, that the troops of the republics were generally armed with the Martini-Henry rifle, "an attempt to popularise the Mauser having failed." There was said to be but twenty-seven thousand Mausers among the 56,500 troops. But as a matter of fact an overwhelming majority of the Boers were armed with the Mauser and only an infinitesimal proportion with the old black-powder using weapons. The number of Mausers is set down at fifty thousand. On the other hand, the ordnance of the republics was over-stated. We lost twenty-four guns to them at one time or another. But even allowing for the number we took from them on other occasions there remains an appreciable balance buried or otherwise concealed, the search for which should not be abandoned.

As to the general character the War was likely to assume, the Intelligence Department was further than ever from the point. "It is most likely," it said, "that they will elect to hold their own frontier line." This conclusion was arrived at in spite of the fact that "a report from a reliable source states that the present Boer plan of campaign contemplates a concentration of the Transvaal Army with the Free State forces west of the Drakensberg and an advance on Ladysmith through Van Reenan's Pass." The experts refused to believe in it. Yet as Professor Oman points out it should surely have been clear that since the Boers would in the first moments of the war outnumber our troops in South Africa by four to one, temptation to assume the offensive would be overpowering. The possibility of the Boers throwing their main body into Cape Colony in the direction of Colesberg and Naauwport was altogether over-looked, though as is pointed out we had not more than five thousand men available on the south side of the Orange River and they would inevitably have been scattered to the winds, the enemy's advance to the suburbs of Cape Town being easy of accomplishment. The report only contemplated the possibility of their assisting Natal or Kimberley and its authors do not seem to have dreamt of an attack on Cape Colony. As Professor Oman remarks, it was entirely owing to the incredible stupidity of the enemy's strategy and not to the prescience of our own experts that this terrible danger was averted. The Boers, "in their folly, detached considerable forces against Mafeking and Kimberley, threw their main army, some thirty thousand strong against Ladysmith, and only struck too late and with inadequate numbers at the weak point of our defence on the northern frontier of Cape Colony." In the picture of the probable development of the war which the compilers of the report drew the enemy stood weekly on the defensive and allowed our reinforcements to arrive. When these had reached the front the report said "it may be anticipated that while the Boers will show some of their old skill in guerrilla warfare on ground favourable to such tactics, yet they will have but little chance of success if compelled to meet in the open plains of the Free State or the Transvaal an adequate force of disciplined troops complete in all their arms and it appears certain that after a serious defeat they would be too deficient in discipline and organisation to make any further stand." The prophesied inability to stand, the break-up of the enemy owing to want of discipline and supplies show how far the Intelligence Department got astray. There are probably ten thousand men still in the field against us. The Intelligence Department has been at fault throughout and no stronger case for its improvement could possibly be stated than that which Professor Oman has made out.

THE USE OF COCAINE.

MOST people will remember that Keenan, one of the competitors for the Viceroy's cup, a couple of years ago, went mad a few minutes before the race owing to his connections having injected cocaine into his feet. The drug is becoming more and more useful as an adjunct to the veterinary surgeon. In foreign countries, it is now being used to determine the cause of lameness in horses, and on this point Lieut.-Col. J. A. Nunn, Army Veterinary Department, has written a letter to a home sporting journal. He says the discovery of cocaine has placed in the hands of the Veterinary Surgeon a valuable adjunct in diagnosing the seat of the injury or disease which causes the animal to go lame. For instance, if it is doubtful whether the lameness is in the foot or knee, a subcutaneous injection of cocaine over the nerve in the region of the fetlock will deaden it and cut off the sensation from below. If, therefore, after the injection the horse improves in his action, or goes sound, it may be reasonably concluded that the seat of the pain is below the fetlock ; but if lameness still continues, then the cause must be looked for higher up the limb. Cocaine is largely used in France, when dealing with lame horses, and is more general among Continental than with English practitioners. Colonel Nunn thinks this is mainly due to the fact that in Europe a horse is placed in stocks while being shoed. In England such apparatus is but rarely found, and unless the animal is under perfect restraint it is likely that the operation will be incomplete and the syringe broken. It is strange with what tenacity we stick to our old fashioned ways and means, and it is not creditable that new methods are in vogue in every Continental nation years before the Englishman can conquer his prejudice and believe there is good in things which do not come out of Nazareth ?

TWO MILITARY BOOKS.

THE aids to young officers in passing their examinations are numerous and there is scarcely a section of the service which has not been dealt with by competent officers. Lieut-Col. Wilkinson J. Shaw has just written a book for the purpose of helping candidates to pass a practical examination in field engineering, and Major S. T. Banning has published a volume entitled "Military Law Made Easy." (Gale and Polden Ltd). It is compulsory for engineer officers to pass not only a paper examination but a practical test, and Col. Shaw has prepared his treatise with a view to outline what is expected from candidates. For those officers who have been through courses of instruction at Chatham the book is not of much use, but to those who find a difficulty in starting the necessary preparation it is very valuable. It deals lucidly with the problems usually asked by the Board of Examiners, and will doubtless be thankfully received by many young officers going up for examination. The volume by Major Banning has been especially prepared to meet the syllabus laid down for the promotion examination in Military law, and brings forward prominently the parts of the subject required to be known by officers preparing for this examination. A novel feature in his work is the examples, illustrating the statements made in the texts, which should materially assist a student in understanding the small technical distinctions which often occur in Military law. Major Banning has had ten years' experience as an Instructor in Military law, and the hints he has written will be better appreciated when they are read.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

THE famine conditions in Bombay continue to become more widespread as the weeks go by. Fortunately famine is practically confined to this Presidency, as out of the 325,483 on relief 298,550 have to be provided for by the Bombay Government. Distress is increasing in Baroda State, and in parts fodder and water are becoming scanty. Harvests are being completed with moderate outturn in Madras, but cholam in Cuddapah has been blighted by disease. There are only 5,330 persons on relief in this province, and those who are suffering from scarcity in Central Provinces number less than 1,000, and considering that the conditions of famine were acuter here than in any other part in India last year, it speaks well for the vitality of the people that they have partly recovered their former position. There has not been much rain in Bengal where it is required, and where the price of rice has an upward tendency. In the North Western Provinces prospects are good and prices show a tendency to fall. In Lower Burma reaping of dry weather paddy is nearly completed ; in Upper Burma cotton picking is almost completed in Thayetmayo while standing crops promise well. The prospects are fair in Mysore, and in Coorg some showers are wanted for coffee blossoms. In Hyderabad winter rice is being harvested, and in Berar land is being prepared for monsoon crops. Agriculture is satisfactory in Rajputana, and in Central India the outturn is estimated to be good.

DR. TANNER.

THE death of Dr. Chas. Tanner, who had represented Mid-Cork in Parliament without interruption since 1885, is a serious loss to the Irish party. At the time of his first entry to Parliament he ran Mr. William O'Brien very close for notoriety, and although he got into several scrapes and was once suspended, he was very popular among all sections of the House. It was mainly Dr. Tanner who caused Mr. Parnell to retire from political life, and after this sensational event he was appointed an Anti-Parnellite whip, a position which absorbed a great deal of his explosive energy. As a speaker he was very impulsive, speaking according to his convictions, and it would possibly be easier to recall what he has tried to prevent being done than what he has done. Since the collapse of the Home Rule agitation he was not so turbulent, though true to the reputation of his countrymen he loved to be in a good fight. He is said to have been a man who had an especially keen sympathy with the lowly state and trials and aspirations of the common people of his native land, and when he addressed an Irish crowd he always carried a stout blackthorn presented to him by the Archbishop of Thurles. Dr. Tanner, who was fifty-one years of age, was a football player of repute at Winchester, and in Cork he enjoyed a very large practice as a physician, and was noted for his views on ventilation.

AN intimation has been received by H. E. Lord Northcote from H. H. the Nawab of Junagad stating that His Highness subscribes Rs. 5,000 to the local Victoria Memorial Fund, and Rs. 15,000 to the Calcutta Fund through the Local Fund.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Naucowry, in command of Lieutenant C. G. Sinclair, arrived in harbour yesterday from Salaya.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th March 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 639,715 maunds and Rs. 24,188 in the earnings.

DURING February the sea-borne trade of Calcutta rose by nearly one crore in value. The export figures are most favourable, raw jute largely accounting for this, the increase in quantity reaching over half a million cwt.

WE learn that Mr. Justice Tyebjee proceeds to England on leave by the mail steamer of the 4th May next, on which date he will make over charge of his office to Mr. M. H. Starling. Mr. C. Radford Young, barrister-at-law, will act for Mr. Starling as Clerk of the Crown.

A DEATH from plague, on 19th April, is reported from Umballa Cantonment, and the strictest measures are being taken to stamp out the infection. The case appears to be an imported one. The deceased who had some connection with Phillour, had recently arrived from Patiala.

MR. JUSTICE CANDY and Mr. Justice Chandawarker, the vacation judges in the High Court, will sit on the Appellate Side on the 2nd, 16th, and 30th May next to dispose of urgent business. Mr. Justice Candy will preside in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on the 1st and 15th May and 5th June next.

ALTHOUGH the Finance Minister, in his Budget estimates for 1901-02, does not count upon retaining the advantage of the high prices realized for opium during the past year, the new financial year has begun promisingly enough, as the opium sales for April are 9 lakhs of rupees better than the estimate.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 9th March amounts to Rs. 13,715 a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,899 ; total earnings from 1st January to 9th March shows Rs. 1,32,119, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 8,547.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 9th March, amounts to Rs. 4,156, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,615 ; the total earnings from 1st January to 9th March shows Rs. 39,599 a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 17,780.

IN a note yesterday on the subject of "Honours for Lumsden's Horse" we made a slight error in referring to Captain Rutherford, D. S. O. as the officer who commanded the Maxim Gun Detachment. This was not so as that officer commanded the right half A Company (Behar Section), the Maxim being in charge of Captain Holmes E. I. Ry. Volunteers from whom the Gun Company was recruited.

THE honour of producing the first motor worked by liquefied gas has, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Mail*, fallen to a French inventor, M. J. P. Lajoie, who says his invention "has all the advantages of a steam or electric motor, and none of the drawbacks. Liquefied gas has three times the power of steam, and it is always under pressure. A vessel propelled by cold gas might stay at sea for years if she wanted to, not being obliged, like a steamer, to refill her bunkers." The correspondent, who has seen the motor at work, remarked that there was no fire, no smell, practically no noise, and no vibration. An ordinary steam motor of 25-h.p. costs about £200; M. Lajoie declares he could make it for £25.

IN the dingy atmosphere of the Law and Bankruptcy Courts last week, arms and cartridges imparted a sporting flavour to more than one hearing, not merely in the Knock case, but also in two other little matters, the Persian Gulf affair, and the public examination of one of the promoters of the Globe Venture expedition to Suss. The latter had many points in common, for in both the Foreign Office showed more or less active opposition in prohibiting the landing of contraband arms within the territory of friendly Sovereigns, the Shah and the Sultan. Without, however, going into the technical differences between Bushire and Bahrein (as affecting the reading of the Act) in the one, or either accepting or repudiating, in the other, the bona fides of Mr. Malcolm and the more distinguished persons associated with him in what has been incorrectly termed the "Spilsbury Raid," one patent fact, of some interest in international affairs, stands out clearly. No other European Government would so emphatically have repudiated its own subjects when they persisted in such traffic. So much we hear of perfide Albion, that it is agreeable to invite the attention of those who scheme playfully on the banks of Seine and Neva to the judicial reports of the hearings.

CRICKET ON QUEER PITCHES.

One of the finest grounds for scoring on was the officers' ground at Woolwich, in the days before they made boundaries, and when hits for ten were not uncommon, for the ground dips slightly down towards the barracks. Still, there is only the natural dip of the ground to help make the ball roll on for ever; squalls, not to say gales, such as are to be met with at Malta, are never blowing at Woolwich during cricketing hours. At Malta they play cricket on all sorts of pitches. In 1891 Johnny Briggs was one of Lord Sheffied's eleven, who occupied the day they were in Malta in defeating, or as good, twenty-two of the garrison and fleet on the Royal Naval Parade Ground on the Corradino Heights. There the pitch was plain concrete, covered with cocoanut matting, held in its place by rope guys. Now, rope shrinks in the wet, so the guys during every shower pull themselves through the becket-holes. As soon as the rain leaves off, the guys slacken, and the wind is apt to get under the matting, so as to make a trip and a fall rather likely. The outfielding is all natural rock, rough with the effects of rain. But the ground is walled in, so no tens are hit there. Gregor Macgregor kept wicket standing thirty two yards back.

Now the, Marsa, at Malta where big matches are played, is none too easily accessible to P. and O. passengers, and is lacking in other conveniences to be found at the place where Lord Sheffield's Eleven played. It is the officers' playground, race course, polo ground, cricket ground, etc., all in one. The soil has been described as "a little harder than a deal board, but not quite so hard as a brick." Poor Major Hemphill, of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, was killed at polo on the Marsa. It is the only flat plain in the island, and it is as flat as a billiard table. It is at the bottom of a valley, and at the head of the grand Harbour so when there is a breeze blowing down it or up it a ball, especilly if it has a bit of curl on it, will travel until a man catches it up. One week my company, No. 6 Company Southern Division, Royal Artillery, "Gallant Little Six," as we call ourselves, were playing the 1st Battalion of the Welsh Regiment in our tie for the Garrison Cup. It was not one of my cricketing years, worse luck. Our eleven was captained by Lieutenant Franky Friend. The toss took place before lunch—play was on the afternoons only of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Franky won. About five o'clock I started down to the Marsa. "How are they getting on?" I asked the first gunner I met. "210 for none when I left, sir." A quarter of a mile from the Marsa I met another gunner. "How are they getting on?" "Oh, Mr. Friend's gone and put them in, sir, and they've got 300 for two wickets." That was rather up against me. But we did not go in for "captaining the side from the pavilions" out in Malsa, as some counties do at home. The other side were eventually dismissed for a few under 500. There had been about seven tens, and any amount of eights. The wind dropped, as it generally does in those latitudes of an evening. We lost six of our best wickets for forty something.

Once we were playing the 2nd Battalion, the Connaught Rangers, over at Fort Tigne, on a concrete wicket. They had had to come a long way, and, indeed, had not all turned up. I was in charge of our side on that day, and I put the visitors in first, without a toss. "Do you think the wicket is likely to improve, Bell, that you put the other side in first ?" asked one of our majors, mockingly. He is a great man in the Members' Pavilion at Lord's and rightly maintains that you must have a very good reason for not going in first. Colonel E. S. Brook (now Major-General E. S. Brook, C. B., who commanded at Marabastadt Fort, the Mafeking of the war of 1880-81) was batting, and I was keeping wicket. His glove was not buttoned, and a ball hit the button, loud enough for the gallery to hear. I caught it, and the above-mentioned M. C. C. major rated me for not appealing. But I don't think he would have appealed had he been similarly situated. At Tigne it is quite possible for a ball to be hit into the sea. When one of our side made a big knock there would be a rattle of meat dishes and shots of "Dyhaisa," which is pronounced "dysa," and is the sort of boat that is in use in Maltese waters. Over in the fort on the other side of the Grand Harbour, Fort Ricasoli, there is the most terrible open chasm that could possibly be imagined. When the wind is in the north-west the sea comes up shooting twenty feet vertically through the middle of the parade ground. There is a fence round this chasm, but balls go over, and it makes one's blood turn cold to see men risking their lives for a half worn-out cricket ball. Some men don't know what nerves are, luckily for them.

There are many other places on the island where our national game is played in some form or another. On the Floriana Parade Ground we were playing the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. I had backed our Sergeant Major Golle's score agaist their Corporal Donergan's. My man made 70, out. Their man had made 70, not out; the last over was annouced, but he couldn't make another run. There had hardly been another maiden bowled all through the match. Strange, but sad, little Fraser was drowned in the River Thames; Corporal Donergan was drowned in the wreck of a P. and O., when he was one of a cricket team travelling between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Trying to show one's pluck by standing up at the wicket against fast indifferent bowling on a cinder wicket is a sure way of getting a few well-deserved bruises. But I once got a truly awful knock on the ankle. One morning we were playing "snob cricket" on the varandah. A man let drive forward full whack along the concrete floor straight for my foot. A fielder "kidded" that he was going to stop it with his hands. He either thought better of it, or, as I believe now, never intended to stop it. He got into my way so much that I had no time to move my foot, and the ball caught me just underneath the ankle bone making the ankle as big as a quart pot. I immediately sent down to Sliema for some leeches. I had a bit of trouble in stopping the bleeding after I had bled a pint-and-a-half. But eventually I tied the foot up tight and I made 55 runs that afternoon. But for the leeches I should have been lame for a month.

One can get some nasty knocks at cricket on board ship, even with the spun yarn ball that is used. With Lord Sheffield's eleven on board the P. and O. s s Occeana, the awning was not quite high enough to admit of a full length pitch being used, so they played 21 yards. The starboard side of the ship was reserved for cricket for two hours every afternoon. Old W. G. allowed no loafing or draw-poker during that time. He seemed, perhaps, rather partial to handling the willow, for it must be admitted that twenty-five minutes wont go fourteen times into two hours. And the team, including Alfred Shaw, who was manager, was quite fourteen strong, even allowing for those who joined the ship at Brindisi or Suez. Another passenger that voyage was the late Mr. John Sandford Robinson, who used to play so well for Notts. The batsman would be towards the bows so that the bowlers would bowl the way the ship was going. Point and cover had their backs to the deck-house, so had to mind their eye. Abel used to field very pluckily at point. Briggs used to say to him ; "Put your toe in another inch, or two, Bobby ; you are not showing me the right place" And Briggs would be within about half-an-inch of Abel's toes every ball yet the "Gov'ner" never seemed to draw back.

In my time cricket at the Cape of Good Hope was not up to much, though some of it was a shade better than that indulged in by little Malay boys on the market square. Malay boys are of any sort of parentage, and a good many of them of pure English blood on both sides ; for the Malays are Mohammedans, and are willing to adopt a boy baby for nothing, and will give a sovereign for a girl baby. It was pretty to watch these little ragamuffins of all colours doing the scientific pull to leg as if to the manner born. The proper grounds were so full of mole holes that it fatigued one to stand still when fielding. The Western Province then played at Wynberg on matting over turf, a very slow pitch. As early as 1886 or 1887 I bought some extra thick matting to play on at Shotley point Redoubt in Suffolk. At Wynberg we (Western Provinces C.C.) once played at baseball against the ship's company of the U. S. S. Enterprise. Mr. Jack Vanrenen, of the Western Province rather astonished the Yanks with his slogging powers. His favourite was a "high ball," which he would send a couple of hundred yards, or more, easily.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER BOER SURRENDERS.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Boksburg Commando of 106 men with waggons and rifles has surrendered near Middleburg.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs that different columns have captured 232 more prisoners, 248 rifles, some ammunition waggons and carts.

MARTIAL LAW AT THE CAPE.

Lord Kitchener has warned the residents of Martial Law in the districts of the Cape and that assistance rendered to the enemy will be punished by court martial and the severest penalties.

UNEASINESS AT PEKING.

Numerous anti-foreign appointments, including that of Hisliang as Governor of Hupli are causing an uncomfortable feeling at Peking.

THE NEW LOAN.

The loan of thirty millions has already been amply covered.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The new loan has been covered five times. Of the thirty millions allotted privately it appears that a syndicate composed of the Rothschilds, Beits and others took twenty and an American syndicate ten millions.

THE ROYAL PARTY AT SINGAPORE.

The Duke and Duchess of Corwall at Singapore have received addresses from the Malays, Chinese and Native States all emphasising the freedom enjoyed under the British flag.

His Royal Highness conferred the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George on the Sultan of Perak.

THE COAL DUTY.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has intimated his willingness to make concessions in the case of those coal contracts made prior to the 18th instant.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Right Revd. William Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 22.

The Clan line steamer Clan Robertson arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Clan line steamer Clan Ogilvy arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Britannia arrived here from Colombo yesterday afternoon.

PORTSAID, APRIL 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Tientsin (Extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The Austrian Loyds s. s. China from Calcutta arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The Austrian Loyds s. s. Franz Ferdinand from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 23rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 22-32.
The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 11-16
Bar Silver	27 15-16

THE SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

With reference to Government Notification, dated the 6th March last, the rules regarding the next examination for the Executive Branch of the Bombay Provincial Civil Service which will be held in the third week of September have been published last evening.

Candidates who desire to appear for the Provincial Civil Service Examination, are to give notice of their intention to the Secretary to the Examination Board not later than two months before the date fixed for the examination.

Every such notice is so be accompanied by a list of the voluntary subjects offered by the candidate and certificates specified.

A Notification of the Government of India prescribing the manner in which certificates of age should be obtained by natives of India who are candidates for the examinations for the Indian Civil Service held in England are also permitted.

THE DECCAN BANK SUITS.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, before a Full Bench consisting of Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Acting Chief Judge and Mr. Cursetji M. Cursetji, Acting Second Judge, Mr. Nusserwanji, pleader, on behalf of Mr. Sorabji R. Bunshaw, Liquidator of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, applied for a re-trial of the ten suits filed by the liquidator of the Corporation against Harirai Bapoobhoy Buxy and nine other Shareholders for the recovery of calls and dismissed by the learned Judge on the 2nd instant. Mr. Nusserwanji said that his application was based on the ground of fresh evidence having been disclosed in some of the cases and of points of law having been found in support of some of them. Mr. Pestonji M. Kanga, of Messrs. Kanga and Patel Solicitors, who appeared for some of the defendants, opposed the application. The learned Chief Judge, after reviewing the grounds of the application and the authorities urged in its favour and against it, refused to grant a new trial.

A HOLLOWAY coffee-house keeper played a First of April joke on his customers, who are mostly railway men. He had carefully preserved the various London papers of this day two years ago, and these he laid on the tables. Several patrons scanned the journals, and did not notice that there was anything amiss. One or two who turned to the sporting columns, perceived something singular; each then looked at the date, saw the joke, grinned, and carefully folded the paper for the benefit of another victim. The trick would have been played last year only that April 1 was on a Sunday.

A NOVEL and ingenious method of getting the better of the Customs officers, writes the "Westminster," was successfully practised the other day at a South American port. Among the arrivals by an English steamer was a young clerk, who was going out to join a firm in which several friends of his were already engaged. Naturally they went out on the tug to greet him, but it was not generally noticed that their clothes were exceedingly shabby. Of course they went down to his state room, from the porthole of which two or three small bundles were presently dropped into the sea. When the party went ashore, the residents, like the new-comer, were wearing garments that had recently been purchased in London at London prices. The scene was the more picturesque from the fact that one of these shawed young men, though it was broad daylight, was clad in a dress suit.

LADY CURZON'S VICTORIA SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

Lady Curzon's Victoria Scholarship Fund now amounts to three lakhs. The last list of subscriptions includes 28,000 rupees from the mother of H. H. the Nizam.

H. E. THE VICEROY AT SIMLA.

H. E. the Viceroy arrives at Simla to-morrow.

JUSTICE AND LADY STRACHEY AT SIMLA.

The Chief Justice of Allahabad and Lady Strachey are at Simla.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The 49th Battery marching from Ahmedabad to Ahmednagar, will rail from Kalyan, owing to the plague.

The Depot of the 2nd Bengal Infantry will move from Agra to Nowgong.

Consequent on the concentration of a brigade division of the Horse Artillery, at Mhow, and the removal of the battery from Kirkee, Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart is transferred and appointed to command the Royal Horse Artillery, at Mhow, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bannister to Command the Royal Field Artillery at Kirkee, while Captain Sandys becomes Adjutant, Royal Horse Artillery, at Mhow.

Captain Lloyd, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has four months' extension at home.

Lieutenant Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General' Secunderabad, proceeds Home on eight months' leave on private affairs.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, APRIL 23.—Nariman, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay I.M.S., on duty, from Surat.
Betham, Captain, Bombay R.S.O., on duty, from Poona.
Laverton, Lieutenant, the Black Watch, escort to prisoners of war, from South Africa.
Oswald, Major, Punjab, on duty, from South Africa.
Burton, Major, Punjab 4th Sikhs, on leave, from Banna.

DEPARTURE, APRIL 23.—Aplin, Major, Bombay 7th Pioneers, from furlough, from Quetta.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. WATERS, I. M. S.

FEW officers of the State have retired on pension with more general esteem and affection of the departments with which they were connected than does Lieut.-Colonel G. Waters, I. M. S., who proceeds home on Friday next. It would be difficult to name a medical officer who, during the period of his service, has been a more popular member of local society or mixed more freely among every section and nationality in the city. It is nearly a quarter of a century since his hard work and self-imposed labours during the governorship of Sir Richard Temple made Dr. Waters a familiar figure in the Western presidency; and the popularity he then enjoyed has been widened and extended during the subsequent period of his service. As president of the Sassoon Mehanics' Institute, Dr. Waters has made a good name in local literary circles; and the many interesting addresses delivered by him before that body will not soon be forgotten. He has just completed the fifty-fifth year of his age; he is yet in the vigour of ripened manhood; and his numerous friends have every reason to hope that there are many years before him to make himself useful and popular in the land of his birth as much as he did in this country.

Lieut-Colonel Waters joined the service in October 1869; and arrived in this country in May 1870; but the period of his residence at Netley from October 1869 to February 1870 was allowed to count as service for pension under special circumstances. On arrival in Bombay in May 1870, Dr. Waters was placed on general duty; but soon after made himself useful as Ophthalmic Surgeon in connection with the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hospital. In November 1871, Dr. Waters was sent to Bushire as Civil Surgeon, and after four years of hard work there, his services were in August 1875 placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. In about a fortnight later he was again brought to Bombay and placed on general duty; while in the following month, September 1875, he was appointed to medical charge of H. M's 6th Regiment, N. I., which was then stationed in Bombay. From April 1876 to March 1877, Dr. Waters remained in medical charge of the Poona Horse. In the last mentioned month, at the special request of Sir Richard Temple who much appreciated Dr. Waters's abilities and great capacity for work, he was placed on special duty under the Government of India in the department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce for employment under Sir Richard Temple. Returning to Bombay in May 1877, Dr. Waters was appointed Surgeon to Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay. It was during his employment under Sir Richard Temple that Dr. Waters came into prominent notice in this presidency, and made the best use of his time while travelling in all parts of the country with His Excellency, who made himself famous for his extraordinary capacity for travel. In October, 1881, having attained the rank of Surgeon-Major, Dr. Waters was appointed third Physician and Registrar, J. J. Hospital, Curator of the Pathological Museum, and Professor of Pathology in the Grant Medical College. In October, 1883 and again in March 1885, he was appointed to officiate as second Physician J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Physiology in the Grant Medical College, and owing to the satisfactory manner in which he discharged his duties, was in April 1887 confirmed in the appointment. From April to May 1888, in addition to his own, Dr. Waters ably discharged the duties of Officiating Presidency Surgeon, third district. From June to November 1888, he acted as first Physician, J. J. Hospital, Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and Professor of Hygiene (pro tem.) In the latter month, he was confirmed in the appointment of first Physician, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of, Pathology and Morbid Anatomy and Hygiene in the Grant Medical College. He had then a furlough to Europe for two years from March 1889 to March 1891; but while on furlough, was confirmed in the appointment of Presidency Surgeon, third district, with attached duties. Dr. Waters attained the rank of Brigade Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel in March 1896, and from the 9th October 1897, was granted a furlough on medical certificate with concession of full pay for the first two months. In July, 1898 on his return to Bombay, he was appointed to the office which he has filled with much ability and usefulness to this day, that of Presidency-Surgeon, third district, in medical charge of the Common Jail, House of Correction and the Byculla Schools, officiating as Physician, St. George's Hospital, in addition to his own duties.

A MEDICAL discovery which, if substantiated, will be of the highest importance, is announced in a New York telegram to the *Daily Mail*. It is stated that Dr. Gaylord, a medical professor at Buffalo University, has discovered that cancer is caused by a tiny animal parasite, which he has identified and isolated. Dr. Gaylord will submit a full report on the subject to the New York Legislature. His contention is that the organism of cancer is undoubtedly a protozoan, and he has at least preliminary proof that the bodies he finds are the organisms. The doctor declared that the cycle of development can be observed under the microscope. It is believed that his deductions, if correct, may lead to the discovery of an effectual cure for the dread disease.

BOER PRISONERS FOR INDIA.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE FOR AHMEDNAGAR.

IT is eighteen months since the first contingents of British troops left Bombay for South Africa. Yesterday one of the results was seen when a contingent of the enemy, disarmed and humiliated were landed at Bombay as prisoners. There was a considerable difference in the scenes that marked, the departure of our troops and those witnessed yesterday. While we were not unduly enthusiastic in despatching our soldiers, we were confident of the result and in receiving representatives of a gallant enemy there were no scenes of exultation over a defeated foe. They were received quietly, but everybody had feelings of considerable interest in observing what sort of men they were who had been able to oppose British arms for so long in the field. The Boer prisoners of war, numbering over 500, who are to be detained at Ahmednagar, were brought to Bombay from South Africa in the s. s. Hawarden Castle, which also conveyed a number of British officers and members of the Ceylon Mounted Infantry and some regulars who acted as guards over the prisoners. The Hawarden Castle arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning. The vessel was signalled about 6-30 a.m., though she was not expected to arrive until to-day. Shortly after seven o'clock, the Hawarden Castle anchored off the Apollo Bunder, and Captain Vincent, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay, went on board. About eleven o'clock, the vessel left her moorings to enter the Prince's Dock, but it was half-past twelve before she could enter the waterway at the dock gates. During the necessarily slow process of the passage into the dock the small crowd of natives and the few Europeans who had then gathered to witness the arrival were able to obtain a good view of some of the late enemy in the field. While some individuals looked anything but happy, the majority looked cheerful and all appeared to have been well treated on board. On the bridge deck a number of Boer officers were gathered and several of these were faultlessly dressed in suits of tweed. The general body of the prisoners were variously attired and while some wore sombreros, others wore ordinary tweed caps. They were all capable-looking men and most of them young with here and there a fine looking man of middle age with the patriarchal beard of the typical Boer. That type was, however, not numerous, for among them were Germans, French, Swedes, Americans and certainly one Irishman, the latter an individual holding the rank of Major in the Boer Army. An American with a long brown beard who also held the rank of an officer, wore a fashionable light tweed suit and a smart grey sombrero. The officers, however, were generally subdued in demeanour. A number of the men in the waist of the ship struck up a chant as the ship approached the dock piers, the song being described as the Boer anthem. At its conclusion, a voice in clear English called out "Three cheers for Oom Paul" and the response was given in English fashion. Thereafter the prisoners were no more demonstrative and fell to watching with evident interest the natives and others on shore.

The vessel got into the dock about a quarter past one and shortly afterwards was moored opposite the jetty shed, some distance from the quay, preparatory to being moored in "P" berth. Shortly after she had taken up this position a detachment of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who had marched from Colaba, arrived at the Jetty shed. According to the testimony of English officers who came ashore from the ship the appearance of the Oxfords was a surprise for the prisoners who believed that every British soldier was in South Africa! After they had recovered from their surprise on this account they were given another in the shape of considerate treatment. As in the case of the men of Lumsden's Horse, sun helmets were served out to them, crates filled with "pig sticker" topees being sent aboard. This new head gear was very different from the picturesque South African hats and in donning it the Boers lost all their individuality. They critically examined the topees which were evidently novel to many of them and it was apparently a revelation to some who had been bareheaded throughout the day that the Indian Sun made such a head covering a necessity. Anyhow under the "pig stickers" the Boers were anything but warlike.

On the arrival of the troops at the jetty shed sentries were posted, while the rest of the men were given a breather. Subsequently they were drawn up ready to receive the prisoners. The Hawarden Castle moved close into the berth shortly before five o'clock and about half-past-five the prisoners were disembarked. Long before this there had been a fairly large crowd of Europeans in the neighbourhood of the jetty shed anxious to get a look at the kind of men who have opposed us so long in the field. The strictest precautions were taken for the security of the prisoners. A large space on the quays, including the approach to the railway goods siding, was enclosed by barricades and none but persons on duty or holding official passes were permitted to enter this space. In addition to the Military guards a force of police were on duty. For the accommodation of the prisoners the jetty shed had to be cleared at short notice, owing to the arrival of the vessel a day before it was expected. There were 3,000 packages of piece-goods in the shed this morning, but these were quickly removed, 200 coolies being put on to the work immediately after the ship was signalled.

It had been arranged that the prisoners should be conveyed to Ahmednagar in two troop trains. The first containing eight British Officers, eleven Boer officers, 313 prisoners and escort and 300 maunds of baggage, was to due to leave at 6-20 p.m., local time; while the second train with seven Boer officers, six British officers, 300 prisoners and escort and 407 maunds of baggage was to leave at 7-15 p.m. The disembarkation and entraining was carried out with great care, for every Boer prisoner was a precious jewel, not to be allowed out of reach of a British bayonet. The whole of the space within the barriers nearest the dock in which the Hawarden Castle lay was guarded by a line of soldiers on each side, extending to the vessel. A second barricade, farther way, but parallel with the first, placed the railway line within an exclosure and on each side of the metals for a considerable distance, guards were drawn up. A guard was also stationed on the quay close to the gangway which was run out from the ship and another detachment of the Oxfords was drawn up in the jetty shed at the particular gate at which the prisoners were to enter from the ship. The prisoners began to leave the vessel about half past five. They were passed down the gangway in batches which were carefully numbered by an officer at the head of the gangway. Each detachment was escorted in front and rear by a couple of British soldiers and they were drawn up on the dock side for medical inspection. Then they were marched to the train and as each section entered the carriages were carefully locked. In each compartment of the carriages six Boers were placed and in the end compartment five soldiers of the escort were accommodated. This gave a guard of five to every thirty prisoners. The close view that was obtained as they passed from the ship to the train showed that the majority of the prisoners were not too cheerful. The huge sun helmets which had been served out to them did not improve their appearance, and many looked in need of a wash, as indeed did some of the escort, whose khaki regimentals were in many cases turning black. Every man of the Boers carried his own personal baggage, which chiefly consisted of bundles wrapped in blankets. Some had extra impedimenta and to compensate for this a few had nothing but what they stood in, while one man's luggage appeared to consist solely of a spring camp bedstead. With their packs and general bearing as they proceeded to the train they looked more like a lot of dejected third class alien immigrants than war worn fighters. Yet though their carriage was anything but martial there were a lot of strong, hard men among them. There were a number of aged men among them and many in the prime of life, but what was especially noticeable was the number of youths and quite young boys. Some of these were no more than twelve and fourteen years of age. One of the youngsters, a lad of twelve, achieved distinction as a despatch rider. Several times he passed backwards and forwards through Lord Roberts' lines, evading capture no doubt owing to his "innocent" youth. There were other interesting characters, as for instance a particularly mild looking dark whiskered little man who was personally conducted to the train by guards who held his arms on each side. This gentleman had distinguished himself by no fewer than nine attempts to escape while in prison, camp and on board other vessels. On the Hawarden Castle he had been confined in a cell. Several other individuals who abused the British sentries had also to be put in the cells while on the voyage, but the majority of the men gave no trouble. Their chief occupation on board was psalm singing and Bible reading which they kept up at every hour in the day. The prisoners brought by the Hawarden Castle had been transferred from the Rosslyn Castle owing to plague and they included three men who tried to escape from the latter vessel. According to a Ceylon Mounted Infantry man three of the Boers decided to jump over board, but the man who had the money, finding the water too cold cried "Help" and the others raised the cry of "man overboard" which effectually prevented the sentry from firing. They were placed on board again and did not renew the attempt to escape. Another interesting personality among the prisoners was the Engineer who directed the boring of the subterranean tunnel by which nine Boers attempted to escape from the prison camp at Greenhow Point some months since. Although the prisoners did not give much trouble on board, those who had most to do with them speak of them as of dirty habits and had no particularly high opinion of them in any respect. It was remarked that they were considerably different from a previous contingent carried by this steamer from Cape Town to Durban where, as they had surrendered in response to Lord Roberts' proclamation, they were placed on shore. While these men were industrious and respectable, the present contingent were given anything but a decent name. Yet it was evident that there were all sorts among them.

The first train having received its full complement moved away without any demonstration from the public or prisoners. The second train load, however, contained the musical party of the contingent. Before leaving the ship they sang the Boer anthem at the request of Mr. Vels, a Landdrost, to please a lady, who, visiting the ship expressed a desire to hear the hymn. They also honoured Captain Warden, the Commander of the vessel, by singing "For he's a jolly good fellow" and giving three cheers for the officers and crew of the ship. This was a pleasant testimony to the treatment they received on board the Hawarden Castle. So far as the officers were concerned, they were treated in every respect as first class passengers. In the trains they were accommodated in first class carriages, in every respect equal to those reserved for the British officers proceeding with them. As they proceeded to the train they carried with them bottles of soda water and they were also provided with whiskey to complete the favourite mixture of this country.

It is interesting to know who are the Boer officers with the Ahmednagar Contingent and we are able to give their names as under:—

F. R. vs Vels, Landdrost; P. R. Oosthenzen, Commandant, who gave us considerable trouble; A. Angestein, Lieutenant; E. R. Sayman, Dr., who was captured with a rifle and bandolier; Y. R. Veet, Major; F. Fergg, Landdrost; W. Zulch Field Cornet; L. Mostorl, Capt; M. Dames, Capt; C. W. Morgan, Treasurer of the Orange Free States Y. M. Tetley, War Office Secretary; W. Boshoff, Lieut; G. P. Vesser, Field Cornet; W. Collesman, Field Cornet; F. Suzell Commandant; N. Reus, Adjutant; and the Rev. D. Viljoen.

When the musical contingent entered their carriage they amused themselves by singing such songs as "Norah my village Queen" "Old Folks at Home," and "Sweetheart May" One of their number produced a violin, which apparently he took with him on commando, and with this instrument, which he played well, he provided the accompaniments to the singing. This carriage was the one cheerful section of the train As one of the guardian angels in khaki observed "They were not goin' ter break their 'arts" at the fortunes of war. In due time this train was filled and followed the first train. The arrangements for the disembarkation and entraining were admirably carried out under the direction of Lieut-Colonel Sinclair, the Assistant Adjutant General, Bombey District. The Dock Officials concerned in the arrangements also did their work well.

The following is the list of British officers and 1st class passengers brought by the Hawarden Castle:—

Captain Hopkins, Lieutenant Browo, Lieutenant B. B. Cock, Captain P. W. Brook, 2nd Lieutenant McLean, Lieutenant Colesworth, Lieutenant Lewis, Lieutenant R. H. Kemp, Lieutenant H. O. Laverton, Leutenant Downes, Lieutenant Farquharson, Dr. Sandilands, Nursing Sister Miss Hooper, 2nd Lieutenant Carvithen, Captain Campbell, Nursing Sister Miss Mitchell, Miss Tuson, General Supple, Mrs. Supple, 4 daughters, one boy, Major Oswald, Lieutenant Ulbrick, Major Fearon, Captain Christian Censor, Mr. Nixon, and Compounder, Mr. Hall.

THE LATE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

THE Right Rev. William Stubbs, D. D., Bishop of Oxford, whose death is announced by Reuter, was born in 1825 at Knaresborough, and educated at Ripon Grammar School and Christ Church, Oxford (first in Classics, and Fellow of Trinity College). Ordained in the same year (1848), he became vicar of Navestock, Essex. The publication in 1858 of a sketch of the episcopal succession in England in his "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum" established his reputation as an investigator of mediæval history. In 1862 he became librarian to the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth. Soon after he began his great series of editions of mediæval chroniclers for the Rolls collection. Of special importance is the great cycle of editions centring round the reign of Henry II., a period which he particularly made his own. In 1864 and 1865 came two volumes of "Chronicles and Memorials of Richard I." Next followed (in 1867) two more volumes of the "Chronicle of Henry II. and Richard I." Between 1868 and 1871 the four volumes of Roger Aoveden's "Chronicle" of the same period were issued, with introductions. The "Historical Collections" of Walter of Coventry followed in 1872-3; while an edition of the "Historical Works" of Ralph Diceto in 1876 and those of Gervase of Canterbury in 1879-80 worthily complete the series. In 1874 fresh ground was opened up by the "Memorials of St. Dunstan." Later on came the "Chronicles and Memorials of Edward I. and Edward II," (1882-3). But important as they are, his contributions to the rolls series are only one aspect of his historical work. In 1866 he was appointed Regius Professor of modern history at Oxford, and held it during eighteen years. Soon after this appointment he began, with the Rev. A. W. Haddan, the publication of a collection of "Councils and Ecclesiastical documents relating to Great Britain and Ireland, based on the "Concilia" of Spelman and Wilkins (1869-73), in which he was especially responsible for the Anglo-Saxon part. This undertaking brought to a premature termination by Mr. Haddan's death, has never been resumed. In 1870 he published selected characters and other illustrations of English Constitutional History from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Edward I.," which prepared the way for his greatest and best known work, "The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development."

CAPTAIN MOORE, I. M. S., has taken charge of plague work in the Gurdaspur district from Captain Buist, transferred to the Sialkot district. The villages of Majhla Lesar and Chota Lesar in the Gurdaspur district have set a good example in the matter of the prompt adoption of precautionary measures against plague. Both villages were entirely vacated by the inhabitants of their own accord on the 6th April owing to the occurrence of, in one case, two suspicious cases and, in the other, of rat mortality. The two suspected cases were subsequently declared to be plague.

IT is reported from Paris that the police have captured another band of youthful thieves. The gang numbered nine, and consisted of seven youths and two girls, all expert burglars. They lived in a cellar under the ruins of the old Mazas prison. The entrance to the cellars was very skilfully hidden by grass, and the inside was luxuriously fitted up, with carpets, curtains, and furniture, the proceeds of the gang's depredations. When the police burst in on them, the members of the gang were feasting on sumptuous fare, and expensive wines were in profusion. The police believe that the arrest of this gang will do much to explain many mysterious affairs that have lately puzzled the force.

MISREPRESENTATION IN SIND.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

THE following documents relating to the case of Imperatrix vs Basarsing put a very different complexion on it from that given by certain Sind papers:—

PURPORT OF ARTICLES.

Case of alleged torture by the Hyderabad (Sind) Police for extorting confession from a person arrested in connection with a murder.
"Prabhat" (37), 7th July, Eng. cols; "Phœnix" (7), 11th July; "Karachi Chronicle" (1), 15th July.

We wish the authorities enquired into the case of the patient who is lying in the hospital at Tando Muhammad Khan, to which a correspondent drew attention in our Sindhi columns last week. It would appear that the patient was arrested by the Hyderabad Police in connection with a murder said to have taken place near Khathar a few days ago. As soon as he was brought over here, pressure was brought to bear upon him to confess the crime, but he declined to do so. On this, the police tied his eyes and belaboured him severely. Still he would not make the desired confession. The police then resorted to the use of chillies, a most cruel and barbarous kind of torture. The result was that the unfortunate man had to be taken to the hospital. The medical officer in charge of the hospital found him in a dangerous state. He, therefore, reported the matter to the Magistrate, who took down the deposition of the patient. Such are the facts given by our correspondent, who states that he received them from the victim himself. We cannot, of course, vouch for the truth of the statements. But there is no manner of doubt that if they are true, the authorities cannot take too severe a notcie of the conduct of the police. And whether they are true or not can only be ascertained by a careful and searching enquiry, which should at once be instituted.

The "Phœnix" quotes the above and observes:—The police all over India have earned an unenviable notoriety for their ability to detect (?) crime only by one particular method, and that the unauthorized and inhuman one of torturing persons who fall into their clutches until they blurt out the confession put into their mouths by their flagellants, incriminating either themselves or some other party whom the police might have marked off as the scapegoat. The Hyderabad Police seem to be no exception to the general rule, if the accounts of their performances in the shady recesses of the inner chambers over which they stand guard are to be believed. Some of these performances in connection with the dectection of the theft at the Hiranand Academy were brought to light by a correspondent of ours, and we believe Mr. Barrow, the Collector, made the necessary investigation into the matter. The case now reported by the "Prabhat" occurring so shortly after the steps. Mr. Barrow, assisted by the Police Superintendent of Hyderabad, is said to have taken, shows, if true, that the police are not easily deterred from the reprehensible practice of torturing suspects.

The "Karachi Chronicle" alludes to the above case, and remarks:—We do not know when the police will lay aside their evil practices and treat the people, who may be placed in their custody on suspicion, with kindness and humanity. They have made themselves so very obnoxious to the world that they have come to be regarded as objects of universal hatred. But it seems the authorities have stuffed their ears with cotton and do not like to hear anything about the misdeeds of the police. And this apathy on the part of the officials, coupled with the impunity enjoyed by the police from the punishment which they so richly deserve, has made them (policemen) arrogant to a degree. Not a week passes by but stories of police torture and other acts of violence committed by policemen reach us from some part or other.

Complaint against the Hyderabad Police of alleged extortion of a confession by means of torture.

From—R. P. BARROW, Esq., I. C. S., District Magistrate, Hyderabad;
To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

In reply to your No. 406-P., dated the 2nd instant, which was forwarded through the Commissioner in Sind and reached me yesterday, I have the honour to report that the allegation of Police torture made in paragraph 49 of the Report on the Native Papers for the week ending 21st July last in quite untrue. The newspapers which published the reports referred to possibly did so in good faith, but the charge itself as brought by the alleged victim of Policy brutality is beyond doubt maliciously false.

2. Having noticed paragraph 49 on receipt of the Report I at once wrote to the District Superintendent of police, asking to be informed of the facts. He forwarded me all the papers, which show that what actually happened was as follows.

3. Early in June last, a young Sikh was murdered in a field near Hussi. On the day previous to the murder he was seen in the company of another Sikh named Basarsingh. On the 7th June the latter was called into Kathar, a place about seven miles from Hyderabad, and questioned by the Police Inspector who was investigating the murder. On the 8th he and other withnesses were brought in to the District Superintendent of Police, who examined them and then let them go. Basarsing stayed the night in Hyderabad, and next day returned to his village near Malti, which is 35 miles from Hyderabad. On the 11th he was called into Malti for identification as certain other witnesses had been discovered and these witnesses failed to identify him. The Inspector remained at Malti until the evening of the 13th, when leaving Basarsingh there, he went on to Tando Bago to make further enquiries. Before leaving he appears to have informed the Sikhs that he would take some of their women (one of whom is suspected to be concerned in the murder) into Hyderabad that they might be questioned there. This probably disturbed the minds of the Sikhs, and when on the 15th the Inspector returned to Malti, he learnt that on the 14th a complaint had been made to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Tando that the Police had, on the 7th, at Kathar, used pepper or chillies on Basarsingh and that the latter had been sent to the Hospital Assistant at Tando Muhamed Khan for examination.

4. So far there is only the Inspector's explanation to be set against the word of the Sikhs, but a consideration of the medical evidence and of the circumstances of the case will show clearly that the former is correct. The Hospital Assistant on the 15th gave a certificate which I reproduce word for word:—

"Certified that Basarshingh walad Sujansingh has been admitted into the Dispensary this day for treatment.

"(1) Though there is no external mark of violence on him, the patient complains of severe pains in the whole body and vomits blood, and this appears to be due to external violence.

"(2) The patient complains of severe burning pain on the rectum, which on examination was found ulcerated and blood and pus flowing from the anus. This appears to be due to the introduction in the rectum of some irritable substance.

"(3 The patient is seriously ill.

(Signed) CHOITHRAM SHEWAKRAM."

5. The District Suprintendent of Police, on seeing this certificate, knowing that Basarsingh had had every opportunity to complain between the 7th and 14th since he had at no time been under arrest, and remembering that the man had been at his bungalow on the 8th and had said nothing, that he had stayed all night free in Hyderabad and then made his way back to his village over 30 miles, refused to believe that the Hospital Assistant had written the truth. He therefore laid all the circumstances of the case before Major Stevenson, the Civil Surgeon, and asked his opinion.

6. Major Stevenson replied as follows:—

"I do not consider the certificate at all satisfactory. In the first paragraph of it the Hospital Assistant says that Basarsingh was vomiting blood. If this is true the bood could only have come from his stomach and the introduction of an irritant into his rectum would not have produced that. In the second paragraph he says that the rectum was ulcerated and blood and pus were "flowing" from the anus. If this is true, it must have been due either to great violence causing rents and tears in the rectum which afterwards ulcerated or to the introduction of some caustic material which actually destroyed the inner membrane of the gut and so caused ulceration. It is not, in my opinion, possible for any such result to be produced by the introduction of chillies into the rectum; that is a proceeding which causes intense pain at the time it is done, but its effects do not last long. I think that if chillies were introduced into Basarsingh's rectum on or about the 7th, no sign of this treatment would have remained by the 14th. Moreover, it seems highly improbable that a man in so serious a condition as that described by the Hospital Assistant, vomiting blood and with blood and pus flowing from his rectum, could have gone about as Basarsingh appears to have done until he was sent to the Dispensary."

Subsequently, on the 6th or 7th of July, Major Stevenson examined Basarsingh and found that he had a small ulcer at the entrance to the rectum that there was nothing about the man to show that the ulcer was due to the cause which he alleged, and that it had the appearance of having been made by the man himself.

7. There can be no doubt that the torture story was a mere countermove of the Sikhs, who feared that their women would be taken into Hyderabad for examination by the Police and that some of them might then be implicated in the murder. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, taking this view, has classed Basarsingh's complaint as maliciously false and an attempt is now to be made to have Basarsingh punished in a Criminal Court. After that has been done it may be possible to call the Hospital Assistant to account.

From—The Acting Commissioner in Sind,
To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

Forwarded.

2. The Acting Commissioner agrees with the District Magistrate that the allegation is clearly disproved.

From—The District Magistrate, Hyderabad;
To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

With reference to your letter No. 8228, dated the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you, in continuation under sect. 182 of my letter No. 42 of the 4th idem, that Basarsing has been convicted and sentenced to the payment of a fine of Rs. 55, and in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for an offence under Section 182, Indian Penal Code.

From—The Commissioner in Sind,
To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Forwarded.

2. The District Magistrate has subsequently reported that the proceedings in this case have been reported to the Sadar Court with a view to action being taken in terms of Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as he considers the sentence wholly incommensurate with the gravity of the accusation and the object with which it was brought against the constables.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1901.
To THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.
MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned presents compliments to the Commissioner in Sind, and with reference to the correspondence ending with his memorandum No. 21 Confl, dated the 29th January, 1901, is directed to request that he will be so good as to report, in due course, the result of the reference made to the Sadar Court in Sind in the case of Imperatrix *v.* Basarsingh.

(Signed) R. J. C. LORD,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Sadar Court's Judgment, dated 4th March, 1901, in the case of the Crown vs Basarsing Sujansing.

The infliction of a fine is, as the District Magistrate observes, inadequate and the accused has nothing to urge against enhancement except a bare reiteration that his charge against the police was a true one.

The Court, however, is unwilling as the Public Prosecutor does not press for a severe sentence, to inflict on the accused the heavy punishment which such a false statement as was charged would ordinarily merit. For the accused is manifestly a man of miserably feeble physique and there is great reason to believe that in making this false charge against the police, he was the mere catspaw of a party and acted under pressure from them (vide deposition or witness No. 6 pages 13 to 14). It is not probable he could have produced the marks of violence by his own unaided action, and it seems that he must have submitted to very great pain in order to carry out the scheme apparently forced on him by his relations in order to divert suspicion from them with regard to the murder of Dayasing. The brother of the accused seems to have started the fiction of the police torture, and it seems most probable as the evidence of the Police Inspector suggests that the people implicated in the investigation insisted on the accused going through the suffering in order to discredit his incriminating statements. It is somewhat surprising that the brother of the accused has not been proceeded against, as he made the first statement as to the torture to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and made it difficult for the accused then to draw back from the scheme. The accused has suffered undoubtedly and it seems most probably under considerable pressure from others, and the court, therefore, having regard also to his feeble condition, considers a sentence of three weeks' simple imprisonment sufficient in the circumstances. This sentence being a light one is in addition to the sentence of fine, but in consideration of the physical condition of the accused, the order directing rigorous imprisonment in default of payment of fine is changed to one for simple imprisonment only.

Sd. H. BATTY,
Acting Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN adjourned meeting of the above authority was held yesterday afternoon at its office, Albert Buildings. There were present Mr. S. Rebsch (chairman), Lieut. Col. Olivier, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. W. L. Harvey, E. Grey, F. C. Remington, J. Willcocks, Sassoon J. David, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Ibrahim Rahimtula, W. C. Hughes and F. Macrae. Mr. Shilstone, secretary of the Trust, was also present.

ESTATE MANAGER TO THE BOARD.

Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirayram, Estate Manager to the Board, had written a letter, stating that as he was appointed President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, he tendered resignation of his office. On the motion of the Chairman the Board accepted the resignation, recording their appreciation of Mr. Himatlal's serices to the Board for the last two and a half years.

PROPOSED ROAD ALONG THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.

The Board considered a circular on memorandum by Chairman, proposing the construction of a road running along the Kennedy Sea Face.

The chairman in his memorandum stated:—It has been suggested to me, that pending the acquisition of properties in connection with our notified schemes, our establishment might very usefully be employed on the construction of a road running along the Kennedy Sea Face. Regarding the desirability of Sea Face Road, I think there can be no two questions. Objections to the Queen's Road have constantly been urged by the public. It is in proximity to the railway lines, burial and burning grounds and the constant interference with public convenience due to delays at the level crossing, and to the operations in connection with the sewer. The Sea Face Road could with desirable residences built on parts of theland, be made attractive not only by its distance from the melancholy burning and burial grounds, but also for considerable lengths by its distance from the railway. Such a road would in continuation of the Board's proposed Sea Face Road on the Reclamation, provide a drive from the foot of Walkeshwar Road to Pandy Sanitarium, and perhaps eventually, by fresh reclamations the road may be extended to Colaba Point; thus providing a road not necessitating the crossing of the railway at any point. In connection with this road, I think, it will be desirable to consider the replacement of the entire length of the old cell-work, which is now in a very dilapidated state, by means of a masonry sea-wall, to make certain extensions of the pitching protection in the way of cutting out awkward curves, and to provide the necessary width of land required for the road The up-keep of the pitching of the cellwork, the promenade and ride cost at present about Rs 6,355 a year. The replacement of the cellwork by masonary retaining wall will involve a cost of about Rs. 1,44,000. In order to show the financial position of the prosject, I think it desirable to include in the actual cost of the road all the necessary works on which we at present spend money, so that we may at once finance the whole cost of dealing with the area to the west of the railway line. The engineer estimates the cost of the complete scheme at Rs. 5,23,903, and there will, in addition, have to be added the capitalised value of the annual charges, to be incurred by the Board in future in dealing with the Sea Face Works amounting to Rs. 14,7000, making a grand total of Rs. 670,903. It is obvious that the Board cannot undertake this large expenditure out of its ordinary funds. In calculating the financial position I do not propose to include cost of the upkeep of the road which under Section 45 will be vested in the Municipality as a public street. To meet the charges involved, I propose we should ask Government to allow us to appropriate the whole area from the Churny Road level crossing to the Hindu Gymkhana and also the area to the west, of the Marine Lines Station, as building sites. Approximate area is 134,000 square yards. The land is valued at Rs. 10 per square yard in the event of its appropriation to building purposes. I think there will be no difficulty in leasing these lands for building purposes, for residences of the highest class, with a stipulation that gardens in a high state of conservancy should be maintained by the lessees. A rate of Rs. 15 per square yard would cover all the liability of the Board in respect of the works to be undertaken, and the liabilities to Government on account of the payment of 3 per cent on schedule value. There is no doubt that such a rate would be obtainable. I do not propose that we should in any way interfere with the Parsee, Islam and Hindu Gymkhanas and I see no objection to the leasing of the areas specified for building purposes on the condition named. Hitherto these areas with the exception of the small Churney Road gardens have been appropriated to Remount Stables, plague huts and the grazing of buffaloes, and in consequence the public have not to any appreciable extent, had the benefit of these areas as open spaces. Occupied as I propose, the new road would be flanked by handsome buildings with well kept gardens so far as land permits. It would also be rendered a pleasant drive by reason of the life which will be met with, pedestrians on the one side and a ride on the other. I think there is everything to recommend the construction of this road and can see objection except, perhaps, that it may be difficult in parts to maintain the ride in the neighbouhood of the Gymkhanas during the monsoon, but probably a great part of this difficulty can be overcome by the adoption of a special form of construction for this length. If the execution of this work meets with the approval of the board detailed plans and estimates will be drawn up after we have obtained the approval of Government to the proposals made. Other matters which need not be considered at the present stage are the desirability of an overbridge at Marine Lines or an alternative for facilitating the crossing of traffic at Church Gate Street Station. In view of the financial and other responsibilities incidential to the execution of this project I have thought it desirable to put forward the scheme with only sketch proposals and rough ideas of cost so that trustees may in the earliest stage discuss the desirability of undertaking the work.

Mr. F. C. Rimmington in his minute said that he was strongly in favour of the construction of the road which had long seemed to him an obvious and much needed improvement. He suggested that the new road when completed might be reserved for horse carriage traffic, and bullock conveyances and carts restricted to the Queen's Road.

Mr. W. C. Hughes in his minute stated that this was one of the proposals of the Extension Committee of 1888 which he had always strongly in favour of. The difficulty was how to finance it. He was in favour of the scheme if it was undertaken without entrenching on the resources of the Board, but he feared that when it came to be worked out in complete detail it would be found that it would not pay, and that the scheduled rate of Rs. 10 was prohibitive in the present state of the market.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in his minute said the scheme was an excellent one and would give a fashionable and health-giving drive on the Sea Face to the rich, opulent and fashionable, but he was afraid it would not quite fall within the proper scope of the trust which should employ its capital usefully for relieving the highly congested and insanitary parts of the city.

Mr. J Willcocks said that he was in favour of the scheme, if further consideration showed that it was likely to prove a financial success.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla in his minute stated that he entirely agreed with Mr. Hughes. He did not think it was possible to make the scheme financially successful.

Mr. F. C. Macrae said that apart from financial considerations he thought that a drive along the Sea Face was neither desirable nor necessary until the sea wall could be thrown out sufficiently from a point opposite the Marine Line Station to Colaba Station, so as to admit of ample room for a promenade, a ride and a drive, and also for the easy passage of carriages past Church Gate Street Station where there was barely room enough, even now for the garry traffic, attending the departure of passengers by the evening trains.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said he generally agreed with the objections raised by Mr. Macrae, but he went beyond them and said that to build that road was simply a waste of money. The Trust had not been created for the purpose of constructing roads of the character which could certainly wait for the next quarter of a century at the least. In the matter of pure building of what were called fashionable roads and of reclamations the Trustees were departing from the legitimate objects. They were bound first to improve the unhealthy portions of the town. They were neglecting that primary duty and contemplating airy projects because, perhaps, half a dozen people wanted to avoid the Queens' Road. Utility first and beauty afterwards should be their motto.

The chairman explained the scheme at great length, and said that the only drive on the Queen's Road was a disgrace to the city.

Mr. Wacha stated that the Queen's Road was considered to be one of the best drives. Every time they built a new road people were in the habit of saying that the old road was a disgrace to the city.

The chairman said ever since he remembered the open space was occupied by Remount stables.

Mr. Wacha replied that the Government put in the stables. It was not the fault of the land. If the scheme were adopted they would have to repair the road every monsoon at a heavy cost. There was no cry on the part of the public for the new road.

The chairman observed that he would like to know from the Board if they considered it worth while to carry out the project. He desired to know if it was the desire of the Board to consider the scheme or to drop it.

Mr. Wacha was in favour of dropping it.

The chairman proposed that the Board would like to have before them complete detail estimates for the construction of the road, municipal requirements including the provision of an overbridge at Marine Lines or elsewhere and a carefully worked out statement showing the financial position of the project.

Mr. D. Wacha moved an amendment to the effect that as no case had been made out for the necessity of the proposed road, the project might be abandoned.

On a division the amendment was lost, the chairman's proposition was then carried, Mr. Wacha and Mr. Sasson J. David, dissenting.

USING WALLS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. F. C. Rimington moved: "That this Trust desires to draw the attention of the Municipality to the flagrant and spreading disfigurement of many of the principal streets and roads of this City by the practice of using the walls facing on these thoroughfares for the daubing of rows of painted advertisements, many of which are of a very unsightly character, and that, inasmuch as this practice of vulgarising and disfiguring the principal drives of the City is exceedingly objectionable because destructive of the natural beauty and attractions of Bombay, and is also fortunately unknown in similar thoroughfares in other large cities, this Trust would submit to the Municipality that it is desirable that steps be at once taken by the Municipality to empower itself to put a stop to these advertisements in places unsuited for their exhibition, as for example the Queen's and Walkeshwar Roads. That the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this Resolution to the Secretary of the Municipal Corporation."

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla rose to a point of order as to whether the subject could be discussed by the Board, and whether they had anything to do with it.

The Chairman asked under what section Mr Rimington wished to move his proposition. Continuing he said that as individual members they could all join and send a representation to the Municipality, but as a Board they were not in a position to send such a resolution to the Municipality.

Mr. Rimington, having named no section under which he could move his proposition, the chairman ruled the motion out of order.

After transacting some other business, the Board adjourned till Thursday week.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 13th instant partial falls occurred of moderate to light rain in Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, ; and in the Native States of Akalkot, Aundh, Jath, Jamkhandi, Miraj (junior), Mudhol and Ramdurg. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar and Satara ; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	155,530	173,113
Dependants	[illegible]	21,560
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	52,035	55,517

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in the Panch Mahals by 1,777, in Satara by 873 and in Broach by 90; while in the other Districts they have increased as follows:—Kaira, 9,171 ; Ahmednagar, 3,412 ; Ahmedabad, 3,102 ; Sholapur, 2,816 ; Bijapur, 1,305 ; Poona, 723 ; Nasik, 385 ; Belgaum, 165 ; Dharwar, 143 ; The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all Districts, except Dharwar and Ahmedabad, which show decreases of 151 and 40, respectively. Two small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Broach and two in Ahmednagar during the week.

NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each *Province* is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	2031	3092	5153
Bombay and Sindh	172292	49381	221673
Central Provinces	..	746	746
Total British Provinces	174353	53219	227572
Native States.			
ajputana States	—	267	267
Central India States	3679	723	4402
Hyderabad	4283	9468	13751
Baroda	11010	4501	15511
Bombay Native States	27824	1929	29753
Total Native States	46796	16888	63684
Grand Total	221149	70107	291256

Name of Province.	Present Week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Madras	2238	3092	5330	+ 177
Bombay and Sind	196890	56959	253849	+ 32176
Central Provinces	—	790	790	+ 44
Total British Provinces	199128	60841	259969	+ 32397
Native States.				
Rajputana States	..	243	243	— 24
Central India States	3932	53	3985	— 417
Hyderabad	5867	10718	16585	+ 834
Baroda	12500	5116	17616	+ 2105
Bombay Native States	25181	1604	[illegible]	— [illegible]
Total Native States	47480	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 33227

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH XII.

DISTANCE 200 YARDS STANDING, 500 AND 600 YARDS, ANY MILITARY POSITION.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	H'cap.	Total.	Prize.
Sergt-Instr W Allam 1st P V R, Ferozepore	32	34	33		99	40
Colr-Sergt F Bwye B B & C I, Ajmere	32	34	33		99	25
Colr-Sergt R Battye 1st C V R, Calcutta	30	35	30		95	10
Sergt-Instr E Garrett, 1st P V R, Delhi	29	32	39	+3=	94	10
Vol S J Lovejoy, O V R, Lucknow	29	32	32		93	5
Vol J Welsh B B & C I, Bandikui	30	33	30		93	5
Sergt J Power B B & C I, Ajmere	28	33	31		92	5
Sergt-Maj W L Harwood 2nd C V R, Calcutta	29	32	30		91	5
Sergt-Instr J Bradshaw B B & C I, Bandikui	31	30	30		91	5
Capt and Adjt A B Ennis N-W R, Lahore	30	29	30	+2=	91	5
Sergt-Instr G Cork 1st P V R, Lahore	29	27	32	+3=	91	3
Sergt M Duncan 1st C V R, Calcutta	29	33	31	−6+3=	90	3
Corpl R Merces 3rd C V R, Calcutta	26	33	31		90	3
Lieut J M Mushet B B & C I, Ajmere	29	31	30		90	3
Sergt J D Smith, B B & C I, Bandikui	31	31	26	+2=	90	3
Sergt J R Hemsley E I R, Jamalpur	28	29	29	+3=	89	2
Sergt-Instr C Grey 1st P V R, Amritsar	30	30	27		87	2
Vol G B Ellis A V R, Agra	25	29	31		85	2
Gr T E M Taylor C P D V, Calcutta	27	26	27	+5=	85	2
Sergt H J Blasdale N-W R R, Lahore	30	29	25		84	
Sergt-Instr J Hildick O V R, Lucknow	23	29	30	+2	84	
Sergt G Porter B B & C I, Ajmere	30	32	37	−6=	83	
Vol F J Pruce O V R, Lucknow	25	24	28	−4+5=	83	
Colr-Sergt J E Kirby N-W R R, Kotri	27	32	27	−3=	83	2
Sergt-Maj F Hawkes 1st P V R, Lahore	25	30	29	−6+5=	83	

Five 83's counted out. 25 prizes, value Rs. 150.

MATCH XIII.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE BEST AGGREGATE MADE IN ANY NINE MATCHES I TO XII. MATCH XII MUST COUNT.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Total.	Average	Prize Rs.
Sergt-Major W L Harwood 2nd C V R, Calcutta	47	44	46	42	42	44	46	42	42	45	45	88	488	4·43	50a
Sergt-Instr W Allam 1st P V R, Ferozepore	44	42	45	39	44	43	43	42	42	43	41	90	447	4·42	40b
Sergt G Porter B B and C I, Ajmere	44	41	45	31	47	46	45	33	43	42	45	89	446	4·41	30c
Sergt-Instr C Grey 1st P V R, Amritsar	47	43	46	34	48	45	×	45	40	32	45	87	446	4·41	20
Sergt M Duncan 1st P V R, Calcutta	48	41	32	43	45	37	45	41	39	45	45	93	444	4·39	10
Sergt-Major C Macguckin C V R C, Cawnpore	45	45	43	41	43	44	44	40	31	49	45	88	441	4·36	8
Vol G B Ellis A V R, Agra	45	36	38	43	44	45	45	42	34	48	41	85	439	4·34	8
Vol F J Pruce O V R, Lucknow	45	41	46	36	43	46	40	37	42	43	44	87	437	4·32	8
Sergt P Scott C V R C, Cawnpore	41	25	44	33	44	49	49	39	31	46	42	78	435	4·31	8
Collr-Sergt F Bywe B B and C I, Ajmere	38	33	42	46	44	40	41	40	46	34	41	99	434	4·29	8
Sergt J D Smith B B and C I, Bandikui	×	×	47	37	46	30	47	46	38	43	44	88	434	4·29	8
Lieut J M Mushet B B and C I, Ajmere	37	44	47	40	45	44	43	35	35	46	42	81	432	4·27	5
Sergt G Cox E I R, Jamalpur	38	33	46	40	44	41	45	36	47	35	45	81	431	4·26	5
Corpl G Westropp B B and C I, Ajmere	41	38	45	27	48	36	37	40	46	40	45	83	424	4·19	5
Vol J Welsh, B B and C I, Bandikui	37	34	26	33	38	44	47	38	40	42	43	93	422	4·17	5
Colr-Sergt J E Kirby N-W R R, Kotri	41	32	40	46	44	38	38	40	41	37	44	88	420	4·15	5
Major H Dale V D E I R, Cawnpore	37	38	41	44	41	40	47	41	35	42	47	76	419	4·14	5
Colr-Sergt J F Fenton C V R C, Cawnpore	45	35	40	38	44	33	43	43	35	38	46	80	417	4·12	5
Corpl R J S Blake H V R Hyderabad	48	33	31	37	41	33	43	40	38	41	45	81	414	4·09	5
Colr-Sergt T E Dowd E I R, Jamalpur	42	41	42	39	42	39	38	42	39	32	47	80	414	4·09	5
Vol H Edwards H V R, Hyderabad	43	19	38	31	45	32	42	39	41	44	44	78	414	4·09	5
Corpl H Lasbury B B and C I, Ajmere	38	42	37	39	45	38	37	35	44	37	47	82	413	4·08	4
Sergt E P Smith E I R, Jamalpur	42	36	42	39	44	35	38	32	38	44	42	83	412	4·07	4
Vol G Craddock 1st P V R Lahore	33	45	47	38	42	41	35	32	17	40	41	81	410	4·05	4
Sergt-Major F Hawes 1st P V R, Lahore	50	44	34	40	41	35	35	34	22	39	40	84	408	4·03	4

a Assn. Gold Medal. b Assn. Silver Medal. c Assn. Bronze Medal.

MATCH XIV.

AGGREGATE FOR THE N. R. A. MEDAL.

	V.	VI.	VII.	IX.	XII.	Total.	Prize. Rs.
Sergt-Instr W Allam 1st P V R, Ferozepore	44	43	43	42	99	271	10 and N R A Medal.
Cr-Sergt F Bwye B B and C I, Ajmere	44	40	41	46	99	270	25
Sergt G Porter B B and C I, Ajmere	47	46	45	43	89	270	20
Sergt-Major W L Harwood 2nd C V R, Calcutta	42	44	46	42	88	262	5
Sergt M Duncan 1st C V R, Calcutta	45	37	45	39	93	259	5
Vol F J Pruce O V R, Lucknow	43	46	40	42	87	258	5
Vol G B Ellis A V R, Agra	44	45	45	34	85	253	3
Vol P Hypher 1st C V R, Calcutta	42	41	48	34	84	253	3
Sergt P Scott C V R C, Cawnpore	44	49	49	31	78	251	3
Corpl G Westroop B B and C I, Ajmere	46	38	37	46	83	248	3
Lieut J M Mushet B B and C I, Ajmere	45	44	43	35	81	248	3
Cr-Sergt J E Kirby N W R R, Kotri	44	38	38	41	86	247	2
Corpl H Lasbury B B and C I, Ajmere	46	38	37	44	82	247	2
Corpl H O Swaine 1st C V R, Calcutta	41	43	48	31	83	246	2
Sergt-Major C Macguckin C V R C, Cawnpore	43	44	44	31	83	245	2
Major H Dale, V D E I R, Cawnpore	41	40	47	35	76	239	2

MATCH. XV.

AGGREGATE FOR THE I. R. A. MEDAL.

	II.	III.	IV.	VII.	XII.	Total.	Prize. Rs.
Sergt-Instr W Allam 1st P V R, Ferozepore	42	45	39	43	99	268	10 and I R A Medal.
Sergt-Major W L Harwood 2nd C V R, Calcutta	44	46	42	46	88	266	25
Sergt-Major C Macguckin C V R C, Cawnpore	45	43	41	44	83	256	20
Lieut J M Mushet B B and C I, Ajmere	44	47	40	43	81	255	5
Sergt M Duncan 1st C V R, Calcutta	41	32	43	45	93	254	5
Cr-Sergt F Bwye B B ard C I, Ajmere	34	42	36	44	99	251	5
Sergt G Porter B B and C I, Ajmere	41	45	31	45	89	251	3
Vol F J Pruce O V R, Lucknow	41	46	36	40	87	250	3
Vol G B Ellis A V R, Agra	36	38	43	45	85	247	3
Vol G Craddock 1st P V R, Lahore	45	47	38	35	81	246	3
Major H Dale, V D E I R, Cawnpore	38	41	44	47	76	246	3
Vol J Welsh B B and C I, Bandikui	34	36	33	47	93	243	2
Cr-Sergt J E Kirby N W R R, Kotri	32	40	46	38	86	242	2
Cr-Sergt T E Dowd E I R, Jamalpore	41	42	39	38	80	240	2
Sergt E P Smith E I R, Jamalpore	36	42	39	38	83	238	2
Sergt E J Porter B B and C I, Bandikui	32	42	38	47	79	238	2

MATCH XVII.

AGGREGATE FOR THE S. I. R. A. MEDAL.

	II.	V.	X.	XII.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Sergt-Instr W Allam 1st P V R, Ferozepur	42	44	44	99	229	10 and S I R A Medal
Sergt W Duncan 1st C V R, Calcutta	41	45	45	93	224	5
Sergt-Major W L Harwood 2nd C V R, Calcutta	44	42	46	88	220	5
Sergt-Major C Macguckin C V R C, Cawnpore	45	43	49	83	220	5
Sergt G A Porter B B and C I, Ajmere	41	47	42	89	219	2
Lieut J M Mushet B B and C I, Ajmere	44	45	46	81	216	2
Vol F J Pruce O V R, Lucknow	41	43	43	87	214	2

"INDIAN VOLUNTEER RECORD" TROPHY AND BENGAL CHALLENGE CUP AND PRIZES.

		Score
B	2nd B B & C I Ry Vols, Ajmere	444a
Tanjore, et A	South Indian Ry Vol Rifles, Tanjore	349b
C	Cawnpore Vol. Rifles, Cawnpore	317c
B	South Indian Ry Vol Rifles, Negapatam	311d
F	Eastern Bengal Ry Vol Rifles, Saidpur	309e
B 1st team	East Indian Ry Vols, Jamalpur	302
B 2nd team	Ditto ditto	301
Armenian College	2nd (Cadet) Battalion Calcutta Vol. Rifles, Calcutta	290
St. James'	Ditto ditto	287
B 1st team	Agra Vol Rifles, Agra	279
A 1st team	East Indian Ry Vol Rifles, Jamalpur	278
F	South Indian Ry Vol Rifles, Trichinopoly	272
A 2nd team	East Indian Ry Vol Rifles, Jamalpur	271
St. Joseph's	2nd (Cadet) Battalion Calcutta Vol Rifles, Calcutta	267
F	1st Calcutta Vol Rifles, Calcutta	266
A	Sind Vol Rifles, Karachi	254
D	2nd B-B & C I Ry Vols, Bandikui	252
A	South Indian Ry Vol Rifles, Nagapatam	251
C	East Indian Ry Vol Rifles Dinapore	251
B	3rd Battalion Calcutta Vol Rifles, Calcutta	2477
A	Cawnpore Vol Rifles, Cawnpore	23
C	South Indian Ry Vol Rifles, Trichinopoly	231
G	Bengal-Nagpur Ry Vol Rifles, Khargpar	215
F	East Indian Ry Vol Rifles, Tundla	2.8
D	Madras Ry Vol Rifles, Perambur	204
B	Sind Vol Rifles, Karachi	200
B 2nd team	Agra Vol Rifles, Agra	188
B	Madras Ry Vol Rifles, Perambur	167
H	Sind Vol Rifles, Karachi	121
E	Sind Vol Rifles, Karachi	106

a First Prize, Holder of "Indian Volunteer Record" Volley Firing Trophy and Rs. 105, presented by I V R A.
b Second Prize Rs. 70, presented by I V R A.
c Holders "Hanbart" Cup and Rs 70 presented by I V R A.
d Third Prize Rs 56, presented by I V R A.
e Fourth Prize, Rs 42 presented by I V R A.

ELECTRICITY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Nineteenth Century has been justly regarded as the century that has witnessed the highest consummation of Science, and the Victorian Era pre-eminently the loftiest pinnacle of its glory. And among the many potent factors that have achieved those giant successes Electricity ranks as the foremost of all. The nations of the world are undoubtedly progressing towards a yet more distant goal which will eventually work greater marvels than those the Nineteenth Century has witnessed. The application of Electricity in the many departments of the life and work of a Nation needs no explicit expatiation here. It suffices to say that we are on the even, say the very threshold, of far more wonderful phenomena the world has yet witnessed. Progress is our motto and with the past before us as an encouraging incentive, we need have no apprehensions for the future. But the application of Electricity claims our first and foremost attention. Its claims on us are not small and its advocacy for adoption no questionable a topic and who in this age of civilization and enlightenment will gainsay its manifold advantages. The gentle, cooling, bright, steady and unharmful light, not far unlike the moon beams from on high, as pitted against the flickering flimsy or the ever quivering, ever tremulous aspen-like light needs no garbled recommendation to justify its ethereal claims in the presence of an even-minded world. And yet we are calmly told with no unhesitating scruples that the first and formost lady of the presidency had recently to preside unseen and unnoticed, nay totally eclipsed, in utter darkness for one whole hour—until the triumph of Science and civilization brought fuller and steadier light, and again though, perhaps, for a brief while only, to bear on the august person of Her Excellency. The evils then of Electricity are its total unreliability. And in these days of hurry and worry, the rush and the crush of life, unreliability is a factor that must make its influence felt for better or for worse. We cannot shut our eyes to so dreadful a disadvantage in the public walks of life. No honest or sober person would look on dispassionately so to say or passively at so unphenomena a spectacle. To the advocates of Electricity in its traction of the motor tram car its highest recommendations are its speed, its low cost, its easy control and its quiescent quietitude. But its utter unreliability outweighs all these seeming advantages. Just think for a moment of the leading vehicular traffic of the *Urbs prima in Indis* at a peaceable and peaceful deadlock for a whole two or possibly three hours in the middle of a busy day. Think of all, if not nearly all, the business of a mighty commercial centre at a sudden standstill and then ask the Municipal Corporation for the Town and Island of Bombay if they shall exchange the present noisy quadrumana for the unseen, invisible, noiseless whitened ghost of Electricity. And what I have described is not a phantom, no imaginary evil. To those who have been in the South and trod the pathways of that great historical city of the Hindu Peninsula, it is a sight, an affair, an object-lesson for daily observation and recrimination. Nor are our Southern brothers happier than we in the matter of comfort and ease, to say nothing of Grace and comeliness of light and life on the tramway line. Those of us from Western India who have had the prerogative of travelling in those noiseless, smokeless, cars—the latest triumph of civilization—must have longed to be unseated from those lofty pedestals pent up within unwholesome miasma with the low eaves completely obstructing both inpess and epess, nay even the possible detection of a covert, shy, bashful, non-paying, free traveller, and looked forward to his destination as a measure of no small relief from so excruciating a trial. And then think of the Bombay Tramway Company and the cheering juvenile equire traction, the pleasant voices, the odoriferous balmy breaths, the bright blossoming faces and the lovely beauteous wholesome light and air, and tell me from your heart which of these you would really and honestly prefer. I can only conclude by proclaiming to the citizens of either sister presidencies. Let Madras keep to its own tram-car system and Bombay will find no cause to exchange its own for any other in the universe.—Yours, &c.

NEANDER.

A HARMON MYSTERY OF THE DAY.

HOW DUST CONTRACTORS GROW RICH.

FROM a case before the Southwark magistrate the process of becoming a rich dust contractor would appear to be very simple. You obtain and order to remove any heap of rubbish, sift the dust, and find cabinets of silver spoons, whole factories of knives and forks, and other marketable wares, which you promptly turn into money. A man accused of unlawfully possessing some of these "finds" was discharged by the magistrate, as it was proved that the cutlery had been duly purchased from a dust contractor, and both "Pearce and Plenty" and the "A. B. C." gave evidence in support, showing how lucrative the profession of a dustman must be.

Curious as to how 200 knives and forks actually found their way from the shops of one firm into the dust bin every week—"a prolific source of wealth," the magistrate called it—a "Westminster," representative sounded the manager of a "Pearce and Plenty" depot hinting that if the contract for removing the daily refuse was not satisfactorily carried out at the present time a tender should be invited from a new dust syndicate, planned out by the journalist. "I should say that two hundred knives' forks, and spoons for the whole firm is a low estimate," said the "Westaminster's" informant; "at my shop here in the City we lose nearly thirty spoons and forks a week. Some are stolen others are accidentally swept into the dustbin. Of course our cutlery is not valuable stuff, yet nevertheless some of our customers are most ingeniously anxious to take it away. Nearly a thousand men come in here in the course of a day—it is impossible to look at every-one's mouth as he passes out to see if a teaspoon is concealed therein, or if a knife and fork be hidden beneath a newspaper, or thrust into a tattered boot or hat lining. As regards the refuse, you have only to inquire at some of the big West End hotels to find how silver plate—sometimes salt-cellars and coffee-cups—are lost in that direction. There is, of course, a profitable business carried on in dustbin finds careful as our employes are to prevent it."

At an A. B. C. depot in Queen Victoria-street the information vouchsafed was to the effect that the company's plate is all marked and it was only thought honourable on the part of the dustman if he returned a wandering knife or fork. But the dustman, it may safely be assumed, probably regards the property in the light of a "perk."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

NANKING despatches report that considerable activity has been observed lately in the forts and camps guarding the approaches into the Yangtze. This move is due to the receipt of warnings from the North that some of the Allies of Russia may attempt to obtain a foothold in the Yangtze in the event of the non-signing of the Russian Agreement. The Russian fleet, it is stated, will be too much occupied in the north to come south.

THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOTERS IN HUNAN.

A Ch'angsha, capital of Hunan, despatch of the 18th inst. reports the decapitation in that city of eight men found guilty of leading the riots last summer in Hengchou prefecture, which resulted in the destruction of many Protestant churches, the persecution of native converts, and the murder of two Italian R. C. priests. As a matter of fact the men who were really responsible for all these troubles in Hunan were the notorious reactionists, Yu Lien-san, Governor, and Hsi Liang (Manchu), Treasurer, of Hunan whom an eye-witness charges with having been overjoyed upon receiving the decrees of the 20th and 21st of June last, ordering the extermination of all foreigners.

PREPARING FOR SQUALLS.

The "Universal Gazette" states that H.E. Tsen Ch'un-hsuen, Governor-designate of Shansi (who is still acting as Governor of Shensi), has just received instructions from the Grand Council to raise with all haste 50,000 men (100 battalions) from the north-west provinces in view of the situation regarding Manchuria.

YU YIN-LIN.

The same paper states that the notorious Yu Yin-lin, who was recently transferred back from Honan to the Governorship of Hupeh, has returned, after all, to Wuchang in spite of the protests of the British authorities. Yu Yin-lin arrived at Wuchang on the 22nd instant, in a very quiet manner, so that few knew of his presence in that city.

AN INTERESTING LIST.

We have been favoured with a list, from a reliable official source, of the high provicial officials who have protested against the signing of the Manchurian Agreement with Russia. First we have Liu K'un-yi, Viceroy of Liangkiang, and Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of Hukuang, who have consistently opposed the intrigues of Li Hung-chang and his backers, Lu Chuan-lin, etc. The others are those who followed suit, especially after the first meeting at Chang Su-ho's Gardens of the gentry who publicly protested against the Agreement and sent warning telegrams to Hsian and the various Viceroys and Governors.

These are: Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kuang; Hsu Ying-kuei, Viceroy of MinChe; K'uei Chun (Manchu) Viceroy of Szechuan; and Wei Kuan-tao, Viceroy of Yun-Kuei. Sung Fan (Manchu) of Shen-Kan, and Li-Hung-chang of Chihli, are the only two Viceroys who have made no protest. We already know what Li Hung-chang has done for his Russian masters, but Song Fan is credited with having kept silent either through indifference, or, what is more probable, blissful ignorance of the critical plight of his race and country. The list of Governors is not so good and we have only 7 names out of 15; but it is only right to say that those who protested are the Governors of the more important provinces of the Empire:—Yuan Shih-kai of Shantung; Wang Chih-chun of Anhui; Nieh Chih-kuei of Kiangsu; Te Shou (Manchu) of Kuangtung; Yu Lienyang of Chekiang; Ts'en Ch'un-hsuen of Shensi, and Teng Hua-hsi Kueichou.

SHANTUNG ITEMS.

The following news has been received from Chinanfu, capital of Shantung province:—It is believed here that Emperor and Court intend to make some sort of move toward Peking by the 10th of April, always provided that the Legation guards be lessened, the fortifications stopped, and above all the Russians prevented from entering Chihli province.—Governor Yuan Shih-k'ai has sent for Tastai S. Y. Tang (a former American educated student), until the Boxer outbreak last sumer Manager of the North China Railways at Tientsin. Tang Taotai, it is stated, will have charge of the Bureau of Foreign Affair for Shantung province, and is expected to be of great assistance to Governor Yuan.

THE RECENT RUMOURS.

The Chinese here who have been opposing the signing of the Manchurian Agreement with Russia have been assured officially from the North that all reports that have arrived here about the signing of that Agreement are premature and unfounded.

MINISTER YANG JU

has telegraphed to the local Mandarins with reference to the Manchurian Agreement that he has sent the substance of certain amendments to the Agreement by the Russian Foreign Minister, to the Viceroys Liu Kun-yi and Chang Chihtung, for their information; but that it remains with the Throne, of course, to approve of the amendments or vice versa.

RUMOURED OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The same paper states that it is reported in Nanking that Li Hung-chang may be appointed Foreign Minister in lieu of the Tsungly Yamen to be abolished, in which case Viceroy Liu K'un-yi will be appointed Viceroy of Chihli and Imperial Commissioner for the Peiyang Administration. Finally, Yu Lien-yuan, now Acting-Governor of Chekiang, will be promoted Viceroy of the Liangkiang vice Liu K'un-yi.

REPORTED RUSSIAN REPLY TO JAPAN.

A Chinese telegram from Tokio states that, in reply to the Japanese protest against the Russo-Chinese Agreement, the Russian Government has said that the Agreement would not harm China and Japan need not be alarmed about it.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The following telegram was received on Saturday by the Committee of the gentry, etc., from the Oriental Association at Tokio:—To be prepared against the designs of Russia must be the first concern of China and our country. Let us aid each other in preserving the peace and integrity of the Far East.

THE SETTLEMENT OF MISSIONARY TROUBLES IN CHEKIANG.

We have received the following notes from a correspondent in Hangch the capital of Chekiang, which augurs well for that province with the enlightened officials at the head of affairs there.—

When Yu Lienyuan, formerly Tataio of Shanghai, arrived in Hangchow to become Governor of this province, H. E. at once appointed H. E. Hsu Chen-kan, acting Provincial Judge, to be Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for Cheking province with instructions to settle all disputes between missionaries and their converts and the common people of the province. The conferences H. E. Hsu had with Bishop Moule were most satisfactory and friendly so that, in about a few weeks' time, both old cases and new have now been settled and cleared. Indeed cases which had lain for years undecided and unsettled were also satisfactorily settled within the few weeks above mentioned, which is a record time and speaks well for H. E. Hsu's energy and earnestness to remove all further causes of friction between missionaries and the masses in Chekiang province. H. E. Hsu Chen-kan was formerly Assistant Director of the Foochow Naval Arsenal, Pagoda Anchorage, and has always maintained friendly relations with Foreigners, amongst whom he is well-known in the South.

A GOOD OFFICIAL.

In a private telegram to one of his relatives in this part of China, H. E. Ts'en Ch'un-hsuen, retiring Governor at Hsian and Governor-designate of Shansi, states that it is his intention immediately upon arriving at his new post (T'aiyuan) to raise funds to indemnify missionaries and converts who have suffered from the persecutions and outrages of last summer in Shansi province, while at the same time it is H. E.'s purpose to severaly punish all officials who had been guilty at that time of encouraging and instigating the riots and attacks upon missionaries and converts in that province. H.E. further states that he is anxious to come to an understanding with the allies to observe neutrality while he is engaged in the work of reform in Shansi.

A SECRET VISIT.

The "Supao" states that it is reported from Hsian that Ex-General Tung Fu-hsiang had recently paid a secret visit to that city, but for what purpose that paper cannot say. From other sources we however learn that he was invited to come to Hsian by the notorious Lu Ch'uan-lin and his reactionists for the special purpose of strengthening the decision of Empress Dowager not to return to Peking. Finally it is stated that while at Hsian the Empress Dowager beggrd Tung-Fu-hsiang to come to her assistance if further foreign complications arose, and made him understand that she would not object to his raising a large body of militia in his own country of Ninghsia.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE MANCHURIAN AGREEMENT.

We have received copies of telegrams received by the committee of the local gentry and literati from various places with regard to the Manchurian Agreement which we translate as follows:—

From Viceroy T'ao Mu, Canton, to the gentry and literati of Hangchow:—H.E. Governor Te Shou and I have already repeatedly combined with the Viceroys of Nanking and Wuchang in memoria lising the Throne strongly opposing the sirning of the Agriment about Manchuria. We have a so conjoaddressed the various Powers asking them to aid us in settling in a friendly manner the present strain with Russia. The desire (of certain high mandains) to combine with Russia has existed for years and is not only of co-day; hence the various Powers also desire to partition China. But our people are poor, our resources exhausted, while not one of our high poovincial officials and military officers can be depended upon in an emergency. I respect your loyalty and patriotism and hope thah you will earnestly study the situation for the sake of our country. (Signed) T'ao Mu. (Vioeregal Seal attached.)—*North China Herald* April 3.

SERIOU TROUBLE IN HONGKON GAOL.

Shortly afternoon on *W*ednesday, a rather serious incident occured in Victoria Gaol, three Chinese convicts rising in revolt and attacking Mr. R. H. Craig, assistant suprintendent of the prison, and Mr. E. J. Pierpoint, chief warder. Through the curtesy of the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Captain Suprintendent of Police, we are able to give the following account of the affair. Mr. Craig and Mr. Pierpoint were inspecting the yard, when without warning they were attacked by two convicts, one of whom is endergoing sentence of fourteen years imprisonment for complicity a robbery in Winglok street in 1894 when it may be remembered, an Windor Strut in 1184, Indian police constable was shot: last year sentenced to ten years imprisonment for piracy committed upon one of the many launches running from Hongkong to adjacent ports. A third convict, undergoing three years' imprisonment for forgery, joined in the attack, and the three men, two armed with knives and the third with the blade of a joiner's plane—which weapons they had presumably obtained in the workshop—rushed from behind upon Mr. Craig and Mr. Pierpoint. The first intimation the former received of the existence of anything out of the common was a stab on the back of the neck. He wheeled round, and taking in at a glance the gravity of the situation got his back against a wall and defended himself. Mr. Pierpoint grapped with one of the convicts, and was attacked by another of the gang, who cut him on the leg.

Hearing the disturbance, four Indian warders and two European prisoners rushed do the assistance of the two menaced officers, whose position was becoming perilous. The three armed convicts turned furiously upon the rescuers, and one of the Indian warders was stabbed severely in the neck, the remaining three warders and the two Europeans receiving slight cuts before their now desperate assailants were overpowered. Mr. Carg's wound is the most serious, but it is nevertheless fortunate that his assailant's knife encountered the bone, which prevented the further passage of the weapon. The injuries to the others are superficial. The three convicts wil be charged before the magistrate by Captain Superintendent May, probably next week.—"Hongkoog Daily Press."

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS FOR NORTH CHINA.

THE BENGAL LANCERS TO LEAVE HONGKONG,

The 1st Bengal Loncers, we are imformed, are going up north to reinforce General Gasclee's command. They will leave in small parties as transports come forward from Calcutta. The first transport is the "Ula," which left Calcutta on the 20th March and is due here about the 9th inst. We understand that General Gaseless wants the whole Regiment up north, but no reason is given, unless it be that the military authorities contemplate more extensive operations against the Chinese.—"China Mail" (April 8.)

CRICKET ON QUEER PITCHES.

(Cocluded from page 4.)

But once at Mian Mir, in the Punjab, just at the end of the hot weather, I had made haste on a pony to the cricket-field, after attending evening stables. "What are you putting those pads on for?" they asked me. "Why, there's time for a few overs. There's five minutes' daylight at least." "Five minutes' daylight, do you think? If you want a few balls, don't wait to put those pads on. It will be dark before you've got them buckled.' And so it would have been. In India the sun just goes down "wallop, and there is hardly any twilight whatever. And now there is nothing but camps of exercise in the cold weather in India, and garrison life in a cantonment is to be all hot weather. That will be bad for cricket in India. A good deal of camp of exercise work takes place in the State of Patiala, whose late Maharaja was a fine sportsman, and engaged several English professional cricketers. Of course, somebody is left behind in cantonments, but the new regime which is sending the Memsahib home to England, except for the period of ther husband's leave at the hills will interfere greatly with soldier cricket in India.—L.B.

HINDU MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

A crowded meeting of the Hindu community was held yesterday in the hall adjoining the Nar Narayan temple Kalbadevi Road to form a Hindu Medical Association and establish an "Ayurvedic" Medical Hall. Raja Bahadur Dharma Chandra took the chair and opened the proceedings. Speeches were delivered in Urdu, Guzerati, Marathi and Hindi by Dr. Popat Keshavall Vaidya, Ramkrishna Dube and several other gentlemen, describing the advantages of treatment by Ayurvedic system, the want in a large city like Bombay of a place where reliable medicines could be procured and the benefits to be derived by establishing such an institution, &c.

The President, in a short but able speech, described the Ancient system of Hindu medicine. Amongst other things he said that the Ayurverdic or our ancient science of life rests on a literature exceedingly voluminous. Western scholars who have studied the subject were of opinion that the Hindus developed their medical science without any extraneous aid. That the Arabs had borrowed medicine from Hindus is of course admitted. It is accepted that, as in the case of their Astronomy and Philosophy the Greeks also have derived considerable help as regards their medicine from India. The Vedas are unquestionably the most ancient books in the world. The earliest treatises extant are those of the six disciples of Punarvasu. That composed by Agnivasu was received and arranged by Charak the Agacuesu of the Arabian writers, as a treatise on Xarch and treatment of diseases. This great work is certainly a very valuable contribution and often referred to for help by even English Doctors. The other great medical work of ancient India is "Susruva." It deals largely with Indian Surgery. He then went on to explain how through the influence of time the system is getting decayed. The Rishis who practised medicine forbade the sale of knowledge; there were no public schools or colleges in which students could learn or pratice. Hindu physicians as soon as they gained celebrity attracted pupils from surrounding country. They had not only to teach but also to feed the pupils. Latterly even this has been given up and the profession has become more or less hereditary depending largely, as Hindu medicine does, on herbs and plants. The medical treatises of India contain wise, elaborate instructions in regarding the methods of gathering these annuals. They are to be collected before the ripeoing of their seeds, biennials in the Spring, and perenuials in the Autumn. Besides the above there are many preparations which are very costly. As every Hindu physician has also to be his own apothecary, he could not always have in stock a sufficient quantity of all the costly medicines of his pharmacopoea. It was only when a rich man became ill and a particularly costly medicine was required for him that the physician was able to prepare it for use. The preparation took time. Sometimes the patient would not live to have the medicine administered. He was therefore glad that led by these far seeing considerations, certain bretheru of the profession had collected there and intended establishing a pharmacy where almost all the principal preparations of our Hindu Pharmacopoea will be most carefully prepared by experienced Vaidias and kept ready for sale. A vote of thanks was passed to the president and the proceedings closed.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING AT COLOMBO.

A SOMEWHAT unusual case was instituted at the Colombo Police Court, to-day, when Mr. George Warren, of Warren's Circus, charged Joseph Roberts, of Kurunegala, with kidnapping and marrying one Stella Shields, complainant's step-daughter, under false pretences. Complainant deposed that the accused was really a member of his circus troupe, and while most of the party were away at Kandy, the accused induced the girl to go with him to the Kachcheri and there married her on the 29th ultimo by special license, in which her age was stated to be 21, whereas she was, he said, really no more than 15 and a few months. The accused is now at Kurunegala and is known as Joseph Roberts, though his real name is George Jenkins.

Mr. Hellings allowed summons to issue.—"Times of Ceylon." (April 1901.)

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

IT was one of those extraordinary situations which might have changed the face of history. But the wise men of Washington knew how to deal with it. Orders were sent to Madrid to exhaust the arts of peace till a certain day three months ahead and for three months all the resources of the States were taxed to feed the Navy with the first necessity of war. Early in the month in which the war began a sealed train flew across the continent. Only two men in the world—both in Washington—knew its contents. Every inch of railway line was open for it; it had the right of way over all other trains. It reached San Francisco in record time, and from there its precious freight was carried at lightning speed to Honolulu, where a mysterious cruiser had been waiting. On April 23 the contents of the train were distributed to the warships at Hong Kong; on Aprill 24 Dewey received orders; and is seven days more the ammunition which had been a hurriedly made and mysteriously despatched sankon fleet at Manila, and lost to Spain the last glories of her fallen Empire.

It is announced that there is no truth in the rumours that Master Pollock, the King's Remembrancer, and Master Johnson contemplate retiring. They have no intention of doing so at present. But Master Manley Smith, one of the King's Bench Masters of the Supreme Court, has sent in his resignation, which will take effect from the middle of next month.

Mr. Ballin Hinde was the "man of the moment" at Cannes. He was deservedly congratulated on a remarkable achievement. He had travelled direct, on a German-built 12 horse-power automobile, from Frankfurt-on-Main, "via" Switzerland and the Basses Alpes. Continental weather reports have prepared us for the statement that the weather throughout the journey was terrible. In many places the car rode axle deep in snow, especially over the mountain summits. Still the 708 miles was covered in 44-1-2 hours.

By his own admission in Dumfries Bankruptcy Court, Mr. James McVeigh, the Spanish Consul at that port, has developed quite a new, and very profitable, kind of literary activity. His plan has been to purchase copies of such works as "The Scottish Nation" and "Scottish Family History." He had then torn off the covers and title-pages, printed his name on other covers as publisher or author, rebound the books, and sold them to members of the nobility for fourteen guineas, and as they cost him three, this works out at a profit of eleven guineas a time. He said he had had many dealings with the King of Siam, the Maharajah of Mysore, and many other potentates. One book he is said to have sold to King Edward, when Prince of Wales. Indeed, Mr. McVeigh said he had made nearly 600 per cent. profit on his transactions. He produced an account due, he said, by his Highness Prince de Wagram. "Is the account worth anything?" he was asked. Perhaps not the bankrupt replied, as the Prince is foreigner—a Frenchman. Mr. McVeigh was severely cross-examined regarding balances he alleged were due by the officers' messes of the Black Watch and Gordon Highlanders Regiments. He asserted that they were all owing, but an agent produced letters from both regiments denying all liability or any knowledge of the gentleman. The bankrupt appealed for consideration, and said his wife was lying at death's door. His examination was adjourned.

A model of a new navigable balloon designed by M. Auguste Gaudron the aeronaut, upon lines suggested by Mr. Cecil Barth, of Brighton, was tried at the Crystal Palace. The model was 17ft. long by 3ft. in diameter, with a cubic capacity of 100ft. The working machine is planned for a length of 100ft., with a diameter of 30ft., and a cubic capacity of about 100,000ft and is to be cylindrical, with a pointed nose, a rounded stern, fitted with a fan-shaped rudder to be operated from the platform carrying the aeronaut. The lifting power is hydrogen, and the power is to be supplied by a petroleum motor. The inventors hope for a speed of thirty-five miles an hour in a calm or with light winds. They do not claim to have solved the problem of working against the wind. The trial was in the centre transept, when the model reached as high as the top of the Royal box; the propellers were set in motion, and the air-ship floated round the transept with a pitching motion. The trial was successful. Now comes the question, How will the larger ship act? It is to carry five men and four 10 horse-power motors.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Vicar of Portsea, to the Canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral vacant by the appointment of the Bishop of Stepney to the See of London. Mr. Lang is a son of Professor Marshall Lang, of Aberdeen University. He was a scholar of Balliol, and graduated from Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1885, taking a Second Class "In Lit Hum" and a First Class in History. He was Fellow and Dean of Divinity in his college, and a Fellow of All Soul's. He was ordained in 1890 to the curacy of Leeds under the Bishop of Rochester, and has been Vicar of the University Church of St. Mary. Oxford. He succeeded the Bishop of Newcastle as Vicar of Protsea, where the magnificent church was erected mainly by Mr. W. H. Smith at a cost of £40,000. Mr. Lang is a capital preacher, and has for the parish church and subsidiary chapels eighteen or nineteen curates. He is a persona grata with the Royal Family, and last time she was in England the Empress Frederick went over from Osborne and lunched with him. When the Conservative candidates at an election at Portsmouth adopted the policy of the Church Association, Mr. Lang publicly advised his parishioners not to vote for them. The "Times" takes for granted that Mr. Cosmo Lang will be the new Bishop of Stepney.

A proposal is on foot, supported by the Hungarian Government, to construct a canal from Stettin to Fiume—across Europe—that is to say, from North to South. Its length will be 1,320 miles, of which 1,080 miles are covered by rivers, leaving 240 miles to be newly constructed. Needless to say, the cost will be enormous. It is understood that the route will be along the Oder to Kosel, thence to the Orderburg canal from here to Komorn on the Danube, from Komorn the Canal will run across to Fiume with the help of several intervening rivers. It seems that overtures have been made by the Hungarian Government to certain British contractors. Messrs Aird and Co have been approached but a member of the firm informed a Westminister representative that Sir John Aird was not disposed to take under the work us his extensive operations in Egypt on the Nila reservoirs was a sufficiently engaging undertaking for the present. It was pointed out that not only would new waterways have to be constructed, but existing ones must need be straightened and altered. Mr. Pearson, of Victoria-street, who has just completed a big canal in Mexico has also heard of the scheme which he considers would involve engineering operations on a mammoth scale. His firm has not yet tendered, nor, so far as he would divulge, had been asked to. It is expertly considered that the canal would take ten years to complete.

The simultaneous publication of The Memoirs of Alfred Dreyfus and a German edition, both of which will be issued on May 1, is a testimony to the international excitement aroused by the Dreyfus Affair. The German edition translated by Dr. Edelheim of Berlin will appear under the title Five Years of My Life 1894 to 1899. A great portion of the contents of the work will consist of the diaries jotted down by Dreyfus from day to day during his stay on the Devil's Island. These diaries were confiscated by the Governor of the island and handed over to the French Colonial Minister by whom they were retained as state property. After the amnesty, however, the present Colonial Minister restored them to Alfred Dreyfus.

Mr. Luke Fildes, R. A., who has been honoured by the command to paint the official portrait of the King, has latterly painted many portraits. His best-known pictures are perhaps "The Village Wedding" and "The Doctor." Mr. Fildes has a good story of a rustic whom he employed as a model for the bridegroom in the former work. Soon after the drawing began, the artist noticed that his model became very pale. He made him rest, and presently work was resumed. The model soon became more ghastly than ever. "You don't seem well," said Mr. Fildes, "I'm a' right zur," answered the model, "only for holding my breath so long!" The poor rustic imagined it was necessary for the portrait to be taken that he should hold his breath the while!

A pleasing International courtesy is about to be performed in the erection at Santiago, with a replica in the Naval Academy at Annapolis of a tablet bearing the following inscription: "Here lived during the Spanish-American war Frederick W. Ramsden, Consul-General of Great Britain. He died at Jamalog, August 10, 1898. The Navy Department of the United States in token of his humanity to American naval prisoners erects this tablet to his memory." It was Mr. Ramsden who rendered such conspicuous aid to Lieutenant Hobson and the other "Merrimac" prisoners and whose unselfish work in Cuba brought on the illness which caused his death.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

WHEN Owen Glendower boasted that he could call spirits from the vasty deep, and Hotspur replied, "So can I, or so can any man; but will they come when you do call for them?" no answer was given to that fiery warrior's question. Mr. Brodrick may not aspire to the occult power of the Welsh boaster, but in calling up recruits for his army scheme he has taken upon himself a not less difficult task. Only, he has this advantage: numerous "friends" of the soldier and "faddists" are proffering assistance to show that there is really no difficulty in the matter if the particular plan they recommend be adopted. The "Daily Telegraph," for instance, says that "the introduction of the 'cubicle' system will alone signify an obvious change in the moral status of the soldier," and "khaki will not cease to stir the hearts of the English people for many years to come." Therefore "these influences make it by no means unlikely that the numbers required for the increase of the regular forces will be secured by the new proposals." Encouraged by this optimism from Peterborough Court, Mr. Brodrick may take what heart he can, but unfortunately the stern logic of facts does not always mould itself into Telegraphese sentiment or sentences. From the mass of correspondence which has been pouring in upon us since the official statement of the proposed army scheme was made public, we have given insertion to some expressions of opinion offered by writers entitled to do so from their own practical military experience. To raise the moral status of the soldier and to supply him with additional personal comforts while making his drill and duties easier, are reforms and improvements which no doubt will be appreciated in every garrison and barrack-room; but it is not easy to see how these advantages can be made to appeal to the uncaught stranger, so as to attract him towards the recruiting sergeant.

It seems a pity that the War Office cannot see its way to carry out the suggestions made from time to time by the boards of visitors to our military colleges. At the Royal Military Academy, we learn, the drill shed "urged by successive boards for severel years" is conspicuous by its absence, whilst once again the War Office is reminded that the sleeping accommodation provided for the cadets is scandalously deficient, the system of putting up for young men, during their first term, in one room still obtaining, though its disadvantages have been brought to notice many times. The board is not unreasonable. It is recognised that there is great difficulty in providing large numbers with separate rooms; but it is felt that the time has arrived when the existing arrangement ought to cease. And it is as opinion which all will endorse. The board favours a system of dormitories with cubicles, a suggestion which ought to be considered, having regard to the large fees which parents pay for their sons' education and maintenance, and the discredit which is brought on the whole institution by these annual references to its internal mismanagement, not by its own staff, but by the department directly responsible to the State. So far as the cadets themselves are concerned the visitors have nothing but good to tell us. They saw them on parade, and were satisfied with their drill and appearance.

A scheme has been submitted to the French Chamber for the augmentation of the establishment of officers, both executives and engineers, to be maintained for the navy. In the executive line, down to the rank of "capitaine de fregate," the numbers will remain as at present, but 150 promotions are to be made from the "lieutenants de vaisseau' to the new rank of "capitaine de corvette.' The number of lieutenants, moreover, is to be raised from 754 to 870, and the sub-lieutenants and midshipmen from 599 to 700. In the engineering branch there were formerly 300 "mecaniciens principaux," 100 of the first, and 200 of the second class. In future there will be "30 mecaniciens principaux," ranking with "capitaines de corvette," 170 "officiers mecaniciens" of the first class, ranking with lieutenants, and 270 of the secodd class, ranking with sub-lieutenants. The increase in numbers will be effected gradually year by year, until it is completed in 1907, when the new units recenty approved by Parliament, will be ready.

The matter of garrisoning the coaling stations now under discussion has formed the subject of several letters in the "Times," Lord Hood of Avalon and Sir Vesey Hamilton condemn the proposals for locking up Marines at these stations, while Sir John Colomb once more expresses himself in favour of the plan. At the same time it is only fair to Sir John Colomb to state that he agrees that "if the substitution of Marine for Army detachments at these places would adversely affect the efficiency of the Fleet in war the change ought not to be made." Surely, then, it is for those who make the proposal to demonstrate that it will not adversely affect naval efficiency. We confess we cannot understand Sir John Colomb's idea of the duties of an admiral commanding a squadron on a foreign station. He says, "Given the Marine detachment, and the admiral responsible for all things at his coaling base, is it not obvious he would see that local volunteer forces were raised and associated with the Marine nucleus, to be called out in war, thus forming a reserve to fill vacancies, if created, in the Marine detachment by the urgent necessity of the ships?" This notion of the admiral being responsible for raising local volunteer forces seems to us to be altogether inappropriate and essentially pernicious.

Let us see what follows at such a place, for example, as Singapore, if we make the admiral responsible for its land as well as its sea defence, in the possible event of a raid by a hostile squadron superior in strength to the British force present in those waters. It is pretty certain that the foreign Naval officer would not attack the forts but would endeavour to land a brigade and assault the defences from the landward side. The result would be that the British Naval officer representing the admiral would have to undertake operations on shore, and would become responsible for matters which, if not beyond his capacity, would be entirely outside his province. Sir John Colomb would tell us, no doubt, that the officer of Marines at the port would be fully competent to undertake and carry out such operations with success. We do not doubt that this would be so, but the Marine officer might not be the senior, and the authority could not be divided. In whatever way we look at the proposal, it seems to be radically bad. Sir John Colomb tells us that he is convinced that the change is essentially necessary, but how Naval efficiency is to be increased thereby has yet to be explained.

Commander Oliver Young, M. P. in the recent discussion on the naval vote, expressed a hope that the Admiralty would be careful in selecting men intended to recruit for the Service afloat, and only employ those who would "go down" in the localities to which they were sent. In a district with which he is connected, a man was sent on this important duty who could neither "spin a yarn," nor sing a song nor dance a hornpipe, and objected to "sitting up" late at night. The people of that place said it was almost better to send no one at all than such a man as that. The gallant officer's remarks were given with true nautical ring, and naturally evoked considarable merriment. At the same time, honourable members who were present endorsed his opinions.

Jamaica is now within twelve and a half days of Bristol by the line of steamers recently introduced by Messrs. Elder, Dempeter and Co. By the ordinary mail route the passage takes upwards of fifteen days. From this venture two advantages may, in the future, be assured—(1) the revival of Bristol as the port of departure of former days to the Great Antilles, and (2) a return of opulence to what is undoubtedly a valuable Crown colony. It should also prove of considable utility to the Admiralty in regard to our naval base at Port Royal.

The Duke of Veragua, who is Minister of Marine in the new Spanish Cabinet, is stated to be a descendant of Christopher Columbus, and is a well-known civilian, who enjoys the title of a honorary admiral. According to his programme it is understood that he will attempt to suppress at the Ministry of Marine those elements which are not purely naval, to reduce the excess in the naval "personnel" to do away with some special pensions, to rearrange the system of promotion, and to reorganise the arsenals upon an economic basis. In regard to the condition of the fleet he recognises that it must be subordinate to the exigencies of the nation and to the heavy charges which the people have to support. Every useless expense is to be avoided, and all the available resources are to be devoted to the maintenance of the Navy on the best level that may be possible. The Duke, some time since, was prominent in defending before the Senate the demand of the Liberal party that the Naval Budget should be submitted in its details to the Minister of Finance. The new Naval Minister has a difficult task before him, but his ideas appear to be sound.

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Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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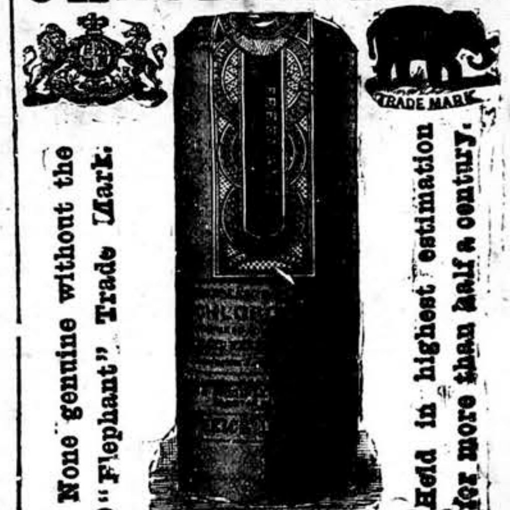
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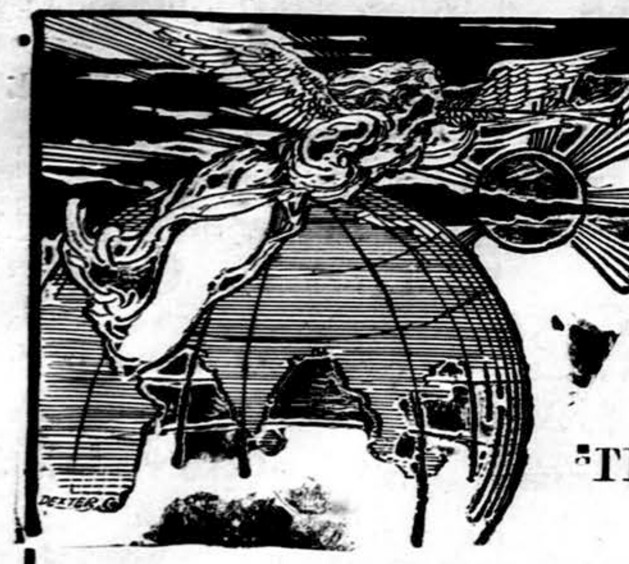

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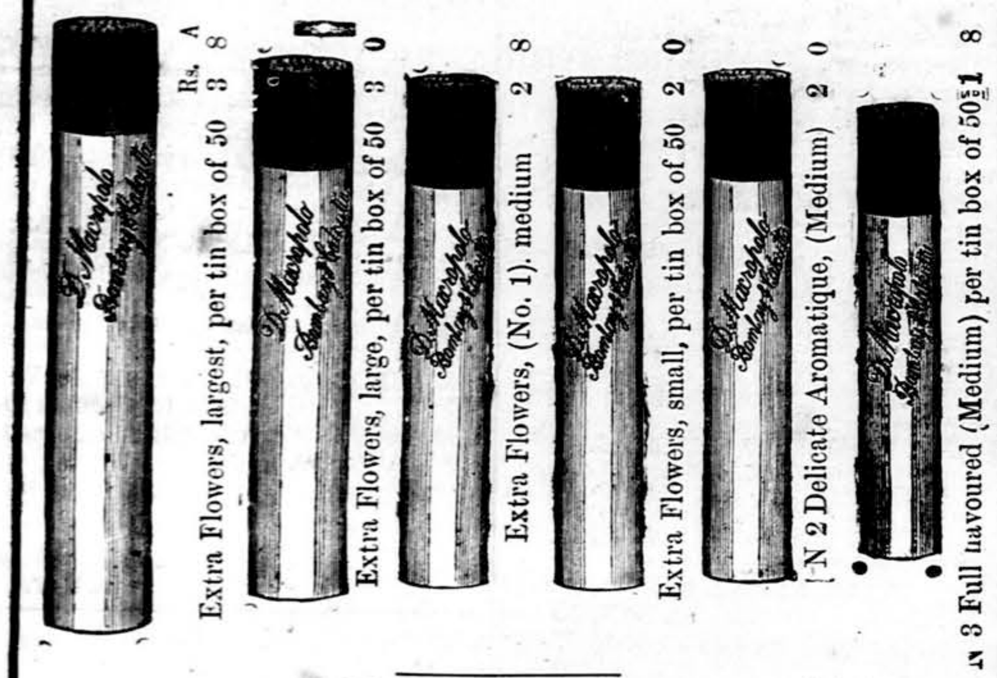

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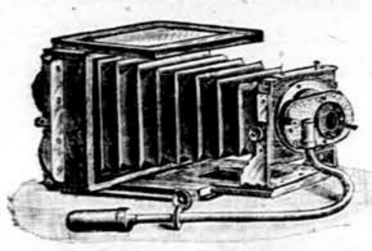

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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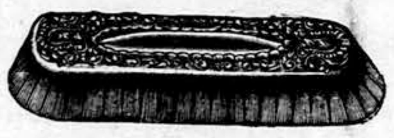
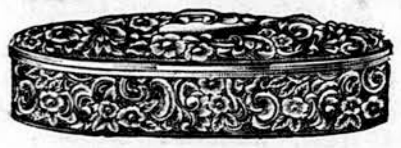
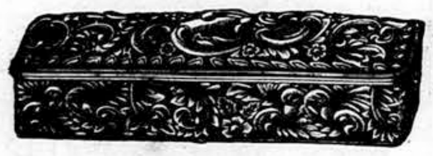


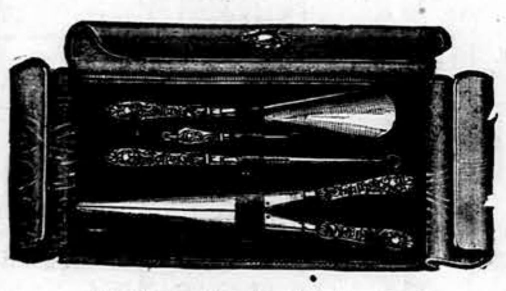
Cloth Brush, Rs. 12.



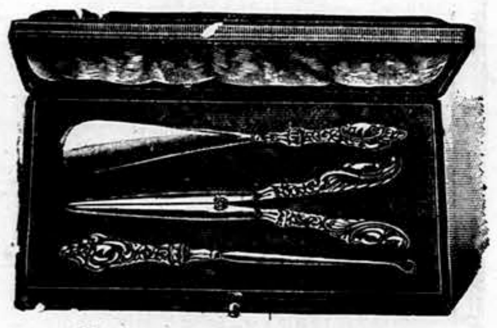
Hair Pin Box, Rs. 18.



Hair Pin Box, Rs. 28.



Shoe horn, glove stretcher &c. Rs. 24.



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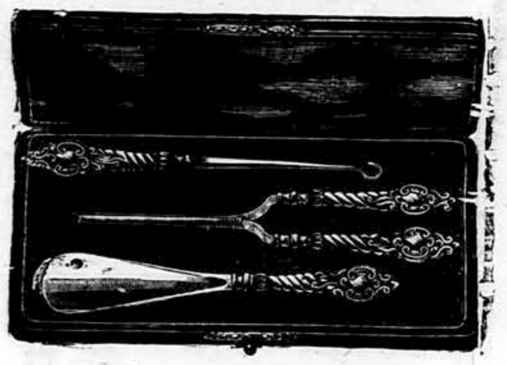
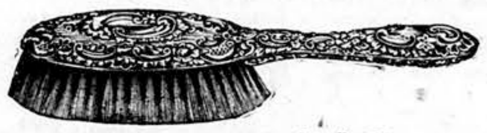
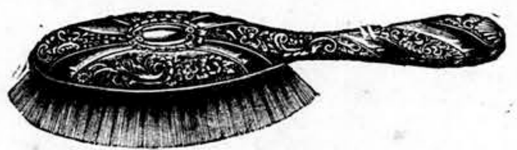


Curling tongs Buttonhook. Rs. 23.



Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.



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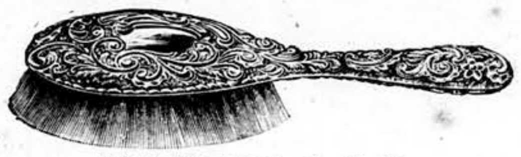

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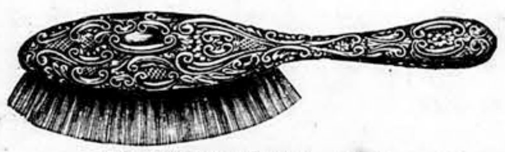
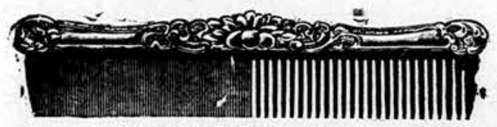
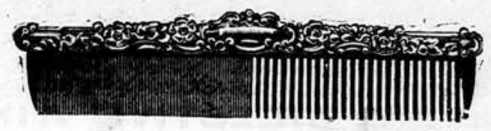


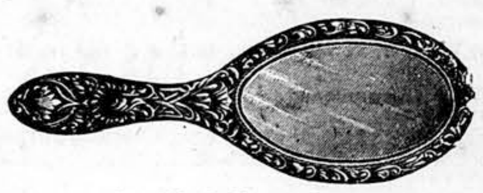
Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.



Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 20.



Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 19.



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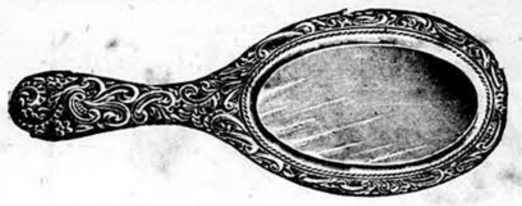

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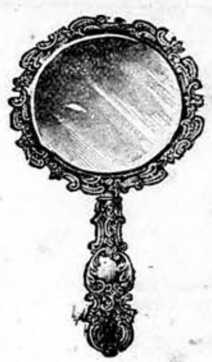

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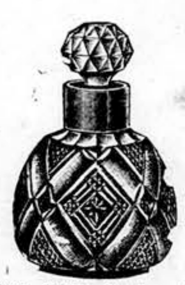

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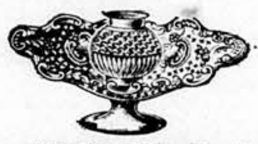

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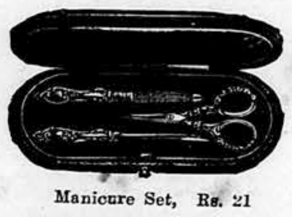
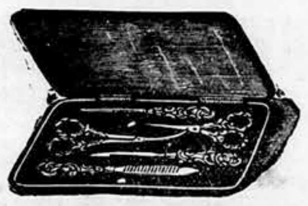


Manicure Set, Rs. 21



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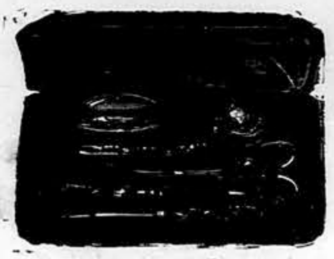

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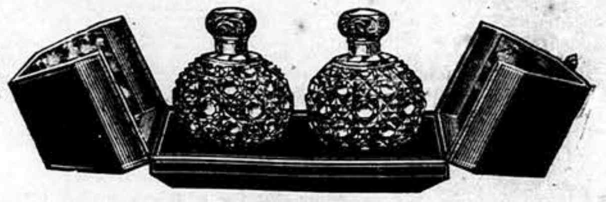

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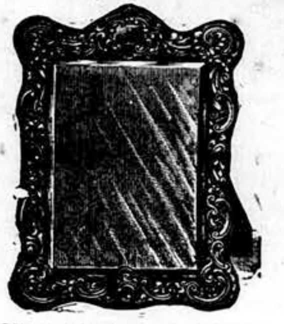
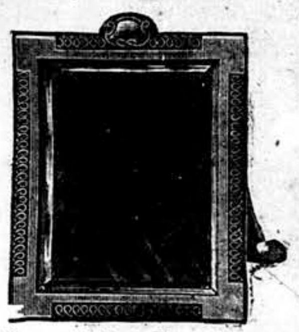


Silver and Plush Photo Frame Rs. 25



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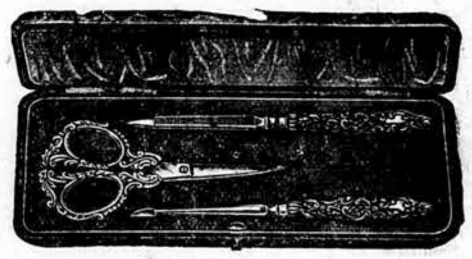
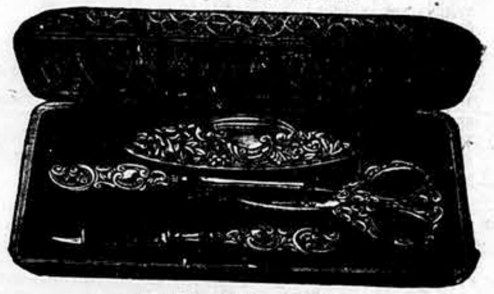
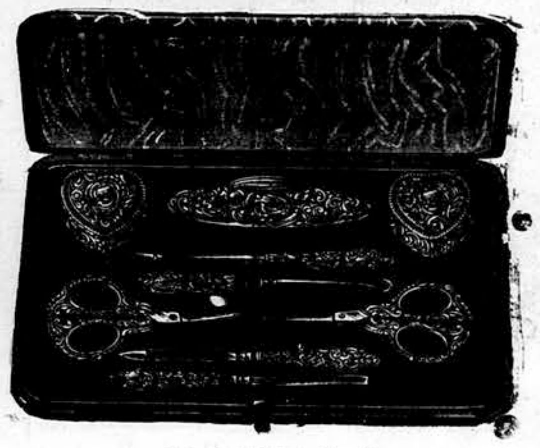


Manicure Set, Rs. 21.



Manicure Set. Rs. 33.



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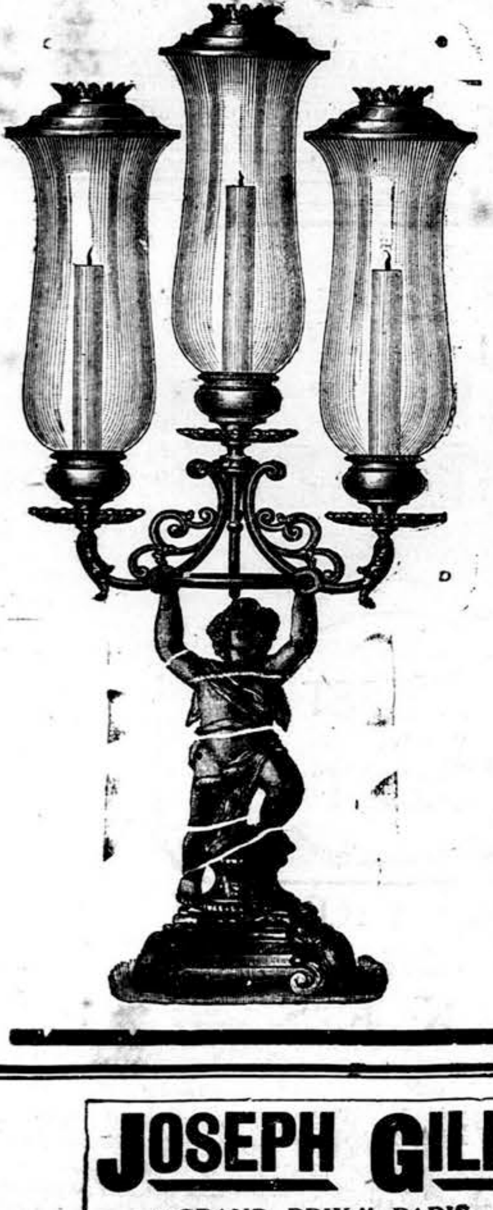

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.